The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 109 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys wil loccupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th May.	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	28th April.	8th May
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	17th ,,
Izuba Maru	Shinobe.	6189	16th ,,	27th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	6th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima.	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A &	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct ..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov ‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and B Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 11th May, 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 14th May, a.m. †C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 15th May *6 a.m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418 ,,	28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA 3413	,,	11th June.
†PURNEA	3306 ,,	25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th May, 1914.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per anuum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Sciadia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	28rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	449	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

CAR AND CAMERA

Busy men and women of to-day are essentially neurotic subjects—not invalids exactly, but more liable to nervous ills than was the case with our forefathers when the circumstances surrounding life were totally different, We are to-day not exactly ill and we are not precisely well, and the only real remedy, we are advised, is to seek a change of air under conditions of healthful environment, healthy employment of mind and body and to seek a large amount of exercise in the open ai Consequently the demand for holidays is to-day greater than ever—not for a complete cessation of work in the form of rest which is sometimes understood to mean sleep, but a period of relaxation from labours which weary and disturb the body and mind.

NOISELESS NAPIER CARS

offer you adequate open air exercise when associated with a Goerz Camera. Both Car and Camera will help considerably to enthuse you into serious perseverence at successful picture making. The Napier car offers you the highest degree of perfection and luxury that motor car construction has attained. It offers you ecstasy of speed, which in the Napier, arises from its equable moving smoothness, as if drawn by an invisible wire. Napier cars offer you the quintessence of calm and quiet enjoyment, free from all that annoys or disturbs the nervous system. The Napier car will give you peace of mind, contentment, comfort and sense of luxurious ease which is difficult to obtain in most cars. The Napier will restore the jaded nerves and fill you with a spirit of cheerfulness which will help to shorten the miles of a long journey.

GOERZ CAMERAS

with a Napier car will be invaluable to those who have ambitions to get beyond the capricious or earlier stages of amateur photography. The car will help you to establish a healthful mind to be followed naturally by the all important artistic perception of the beautiful which nature offers you over every yard of ground. Landscapes, Seascapes, portraiture either single or in group will all help to recreative and intellectual occupation.

Photography undoubtedly appeals to the amateur because it has the advantage of taking us out of doors, where nature gives us ideal beauty appropriate to pictures and in such a wide range of subjects that the amateur needs to trouble very little about rules, as one is more likely to excel solely with practice. With an unencumbered mind therefore about the theory of photography, with a camera of supreme quality like the Goerz cameras, having the best lens and shutter and free from all complications and with the Napier car, known as the "King of Cars" we can say with *Dryden*.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course.

The car and camera will have provided you with a complete change of occupation. They will have diverted the working of your mind into another channel and they will have released energy in fresh directions thereby strengthening the brain to more efficiently control the body. The highest brain specialists of the world recommend that every man and woman should have a hobby if it is even the mental safety valve of "letters to the Editor column" of the daily newspapers, but the Car and Camera must take the most prominent places in out-of-door hobbies.

MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,
Agents for { NOISELESS NAPIER CARS / GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 907.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCH-Gani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED A SMART COMPOUNDER. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp "A. B. C., c/o Bombay Chronicle." 2001

ADVERTISER REQUIRES an experienced CANVASSER for mill stores. Small salary and commission, with good prospects. Apply to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2525.

WANTED next July a Graduate strong in English and Mathematics for Herbert High School, Kotah. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials to The DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 1911

BLACKSMITHS WANTED, trained in Europe, accustomed to Locomotive work. Pay to fully qualified men up to Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway Company, Jamalpur, R. S. HIGHET, Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, 30th April 1914. 1913

WANTED an experienced Hindu graduate or under-graduate HEAD MISTRESS, with Hindi as Second language for Pertap Singh Hindu Girls' School on Rs. 125 p.m. with free quarters.

THAKUR HARGOBIND SINGH, R.B., 1936 Deputy Collector, Moradabad.

WANTED—A middle aged man as TUTOR and COMPANION to Mr. Chotani's children. He must be strong in English and Gujarati. A Parsee or Hindoo with Persian as Second language will be preferred.

Apply sharp personally to Mr. CHOTANI, with certificates at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder, between 4 to 6 p.m. 2503

WANTED on 1st June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,

1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with sletric lights and fans.—Applyimmediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED—A Head Master for the Sailana High School, on Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem, A B.A. with Science, or a B. Sc. with experience of teaching will be preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to PT. AMBIKA PRASAD CHATURVEDI, M. A. Educational Officer Sailana, C. I. 1969

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 1933

WANTED—For the Uganda Railway Press British East Africa, an Assistant Printer; Salary Rs. 120 per mensem.

Also Machinemen for Platen and Numbering Machines, and Cylinder Wharfdale Printing Machines, Monogram Printers. Bookbinders, Compositors and distributors Salaries, Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 per mensem, according to qualifications, and rations. For full particulars apply to the AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi 1935

WANTED A FURNISHED FLAT in the Fort, with three or four bed-rooms. Apply to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2547.

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED a CASHIER and ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of typewriting. Cash security to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- required. Good prospects for capable man. Apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2420

WANTED, temporarily, a Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Pay Rs. 65, with house rent Rs. 10 p.m.

Apply at once with testimonials, etc. to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 1963.

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English trained nurse. Pay Rs. 80-4-100, with messing allowance of Rs. 45 p.m. and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the Address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1801

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmmedkhan Saheb of Palanpur. (North Gujarat). 1931

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, who may be able to do Correspondence and typing work. Preferrence will be given to him who knows Gujarati as well as Urdoo. Apply sharp personally with certificates to Mr. CHOTANI, between 4 to 5 p.m. at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder. 2503

WANTED for King George's Hospital, Lucknow, CHARGE NURSES. Pay Rs. 60, rising by three annual increments to Rs. 80. Furnished quarters with board and allowance for uniform.

Forms of application and all particulars may be obtained from LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 1931

WANTED for Mhow Cantonment drainage scheme, a qualified Sub-Engineer, having some experience of drainage to prepare drawings and estimate.—Apply stating terms with testimonials, which will not be returned, to SECRETARY, Cantonment Committee, Mhow, C. I. 1932

WANTED a graduate, retired School Master, Mohammadan prefered of very good conduct, as private tutor to the son of Nawab Bahadur Sahab of Chhitari and Talibnagar. Board and lodging free.

Apply, stating nationality and salary wanted, to KOTHI CHANDANIA, Aligarh, U. P. 1937

WANTED—A well experienced Settlement Officer to take charge of the Settlement operations of the State.—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st June 1914 to—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur of Nabha State. 1965

WANTED AT ONCE for the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital Srinagar, Kashmir, a fully trained NURSE as Staff Nurse Salary Rs. 100 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the SUPERINTENDENT, Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1912

WANTED DRAFTSMAN by firm of Structural Engineers in Bombay, must be able to make neat drawings from dimensioned sketches and should be possessed of some knowledge of steelwork and able to take out quantities, good salary and permanent position to suitable man. Apply to Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2543

WANTED an Indian Mechanical Draughtsman, no others need apply. Must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience. Metre gauge man preferred.

Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience, to THE LOCO. CARR. & W. SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1800.

WANTED an Assistant Engineer, age between 25 and 35 years, with experience in Construction and Remodelling of Yards. Pay Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p.m. according to qualifications.—Apply, forwarding copies of testimonials to—

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, CONSTRUCTION, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahaluxmi. 1939

WANTED in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, an ex-Royal Artillery NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, a man with clerical experience preferred. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. Application should be made in own handwriting stating age with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.

E. TOMKINS, Major, R., A. Offg. Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore. 29th April 1914. 1826

WANTED, an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for. The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., on a salary of Rs. 200 (two hundred only) per month and the privileges of free quarters, light, fuel and personal medical attendance. Applications stating age with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned in sealed covers superscribed. "Application for the post of Carding Master" and should reach him on or before the 21st May, 1914.

RAJA KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L., Director, The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited, Serampore, E. I. Ry. (Dist. Hooghly). 1930

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Strong Upright PIANO by Rose & Co. In perfect order. Owner going home. 13, JENKINS HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 2545

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE—A substantial corrugated iron Godown, 80' 0" by 30' 0" by 9' 0" high to caves, made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in perfect condition, and fitted with six pairs of doors. For further particulars.—Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406.

FOR SALE.—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-8 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 & Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

TO BE SOLD at a Sacrifice.—Royal Enfield Motor Bicycle 2 speed—2 3/4 H P complete with Lamp, Horn and Spcedometer. Cost new Rs. 950. On view at

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, York Building, Hornby Road, 2538 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE:—VALUABLE BOOKS.

The following Books are for Sale:—

The Century Dictionary Cyclopaedia and Atlas 10 Vols. Rs. 140.

Harmsworths History of the World 8 Vols. Rs. 24.

Science in Modern Life. 6 Vols. Rs. 12

The above books can be seen at any time during the day between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the following address:—

G. B. WINTER, 74A, Old Kantwadi, 2475 BANDRA.

WELL KNOWN Pigsticker and Motor Car—FOR SALE A Ch. W. G. FLAME OF THE FOREST (Semi-Finals Kadir Cup 1914). Passed Cavalry Charger, Rs. 1,800.

16-25 H. P. Austrian-Daimler—Alpine Model, 4-seater, stream line body, scuttle dash, Rudge Whit worth detachable wheels, complete with spare wheel, tyre, inner tubes, speedometer, 2 horns, and 2 new head lamps. Small electric side and tail lamps. Recently overhauled, in perfect running condition, Rs. 4,500.

Apply S. V. KENNEDY, 13th Hussars, Meerut. 1970

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Composite twin screw launch "RAMESHWARAM."

HULL 90ft. by 18ft. by 7ft. 6in has large cabin and steam windlass.

BOILER 10ft. by 9ft. 6in. 2 furnaces 80 lbs. pressure.

ENGINES compound surface condensing, cylinders 11in. (2) by 19in. stroke 16 in.

This launch now lies off Mazagon, and is open to inspection, on application to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co,. Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, 2472 Bombay.

FOR SALE—100 LOOMS made by Henry Levesey.

35 CARDS 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 ROWING FRAMES of 160 spindles
8 INTERMEDIATE ,, 120 do.
4 SLUBBING ,, 84 do.
4 MULES 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.
30 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.

All the above made by ASSA LEES, 1897 These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—

K. A. HILALY, Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co., 2387 Byculla, BOMBAY

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET Colaba Reclamation, 1st Floor Orient Building Rent Rs. 140 Two separate entrances, from 1st June. S. A. Subedar, 16, Apollo Street. 2546

TO BE LET.—An airy bungalow at Chowpatty, with electric lights and fans. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHOY BANKER, behind Wilson College. 2539

ROOMS without board, Yussuff Buildings, Carnac Road, suitable for bachelors of moderate means. Apply to Box. No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY,

AFTER admiring LEACH & WEBORNY'S WINDOWS, is now having a costume made. The Handsome REWARD should be sent to A. Sydney Smith. 2500

NOTICES.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the Standard Reliance Assurance Co., Ld., is now on a few days' visit here to settle up agency matters. All Agents and Policy-holders of the Company are requested to see him personally in Ellis's Hotel, Crawford Market, where he will receive the renewal premiums and give them instructions regarding future Chief Agency.

J. R. JONES, Asst. Secretary, The Standard Reliance Assurance Co., Ld., 2544 Calcutta.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supply of medicines for 1914-15, and will be received by the undersigned up to 11th May 1914.

Tender Forms, giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract, can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, two only.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed—"Tenders for Medicines."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAS. A. KELLIE, Agent and Chief Engineer, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway. Izatnagar, 24th April, 1914. 1971

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHRY. LIMITD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act). Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE. Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1712

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of MONGHIBAI, wife of GAGU PREMJI, of Bombay, a Jain Hindu Inhabitant, ... Deceased.

GAGU PREMJI, of Gogha, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing near Pydhoni, without the Fort of Bombay, living on charity ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 4th day of May, 1914.

Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS, 2549 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Gaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay.
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13- 4 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-46
15- 3 ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	14- 0
17-49 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... ,,	9- 0
21-30 Dep.	Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

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2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

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13-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-26
15-18 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 0
21- 0 Arr	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr	Saharanpur.....	Dep	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-48 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up Journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW, 262 Ag General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE AT PERNEM, GOA.

NOTICE is hereby given that ON and FROM 1st of JUNE, at 13 hours, before the Committee of Land, a PUBLIC AUCTION SALE will take place in the premises of the Finance Office, at Nova-Goa, of plots of land, State Property, situated at Pernem Goa, a list of them is kept in the Portuguese Consulate-General. Apollo Bunder. Those who desire to bid at, shall have to prove that they have deposited in the Government treasury the amount of Rs. 50 in accordance with the art. 60 of the Government Order No. 153, issued on the 8th May, 1906. The list and the conditions are kept for the examination of the interested parties in the Portuguese Consulate-General. The fact of making an offer at the auction implies that the bidders are aware and accept all terms mentioned and published in the Government Gazette and others.

ALFREDO CASANOVA. Consul-General for Portugal. Bombay, 5th May, 1914. 2541

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions, from Dowalatrai Jayaram Mantri Esqr. Attorney for Jagannivas Bhowan Joshi, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk and cost of Vishnu Arjoon Sakhirwadker, the mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing dated the 26th day of September, 1911, and the further charge dated the 12th day of August, 1913, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements for dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of second Koombarwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Nathoo Moolji, on or towards the South by the house of Laxmibai, widow of Harishchandra, on or towards the East by the 2nd Koombharwada Street, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Motibai and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1929, New No. 9065, Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 4999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Records and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7652 and Street No. 110, 112 and are now in the occupation of Vishnu Arjoon Sakhirwadkar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Dowalatrao Jayaram Mantri Esq., Attorne for the mortgagee, herein, at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Bombay, 8th May, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla Club Road in Bungalow No. 12, 4th bungalow in the lane opposite Mr. Anderson's Stable) at Moreland Road, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood specially made furniture (by well-known makers) for drawing, dining and bedrooms consisting of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner-waggons, teapoys, meatsafes, drawing-room rich suits of sofas and chairs lined plush, handsome English hall cabinets, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, corner cabinets, vases, wall and table ornaments, figures clock, rich engravings, new design, single and double bedsteads, glass and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, table and hanging lamps, bed-room chest of drawers, revolving book-stands, carpets, writing tables, Curzon, easy and low chairs, bedroom sofas, chiffoniers, screens, rich glass porcelain, and platedware, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 4 cylinder 12 H. P. 5 seated Stover motor car complete with all accessories.

1 2 cylinder 12 H.-P. 2 seated Argyle motor car with Victoria body, hood, etc., complete.

1 4 cylinder 5 seated 12 H.-P., Humber motor car victoria body, etc., complete.

1 rubber-tyred mail coach by the Fort Coach Factory of Mr. P. B. Press.

2 beautiful grey Arab horses (clear of all defects), going in single and double harness.

The property of a gentleman going abroad.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers. Bombay, 8th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 139 BALES OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th current at 5 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Fort Press, Colaba on account of the Insurance offices concerned.

139 bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 53, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay, 8th May, 1914.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

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5-15 to 6-45 and Every Nig
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When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

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A WOMAN'S DARING FEAT.
JUMPS INTO THE NIAGARA FALLS!
SAVES A DROWNING CHILD!
The most Sensational and Thunderstriking Spectacle ever witnessed, to be seen.
To-Night At To-Night
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
In a Unique Picture Drama
"THE DIVER"
Featuring one of the most thrilling acts ever filmed.
TWO OTHER SPLENDID DRAMAS. A BRIGHT AND EXHILERATING PROGRAM. DON'T FAIL,
TO PAY A VISIT,
3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
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"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

SAPAT LOTION.
An efficient remedy for Ringworm.
This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.
Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur and north Hyderabad and fairly general in Bengal, south Hyderabad and Malabar, local in Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in other parts of the country. The chief falls are:—Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one inch; Tezpur, Silchar and Shillong one and half; Dubri and Cherrapunji four; Jalpaiguri two; Jubbulpore and Khandwa a half; Aurangabad three quarters; Hanumkonda one; Cochin and Trivandrum three.

Rainfall has been associated with thunderstorms and the conditions are now typical of a hot weather.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in south of the peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi, lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Multan but damper at Delhi. Temperature is in excess at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Kotah. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is below normal except at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at the coast stations and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and Cutch. Maximum temperature is in defect in Gujarat and at Rajkot and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.42", Khandwa 0.56" and Amraoti 0.25". Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.24", Aurangabad 0.79" and Hyderabad 0.22". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in South Malabar and Hyderabad, and local in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Winds are stronger than usual in Kathiawar and except for this, conditions are settled in the north-east Arabian sea.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and some dust or thunderstorms in Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the north Bombay Deccan and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 7th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	78.2	71.6	76	..	11.55	0.61
Jask	93.3	76.7	71	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	99.5	86.1	59	..	2.41	—1.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	114.3	77.5	33	..	1.88	0.16
Rawalpindi	99.8	66.8	36	..	15.77	5.52
Lahore	109.6	76.3	45	..	4.49	0.68
Sirsa	110.3	77.2	27	..	2.99	0.98
Ambala	102.7	77.1	32	..	3.66	—2.28
Delhi	104.4	82.2	54	..	1.56	—1.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.1	84.8	52	..	0.88	—0.97
Mainpuri	108.0	82.9	52	..	2.79	0.26
Jhansi	108.6	86.5	45	..	1.69	—0.26
Cawnpore	105.8	80.3	64	..	2.08	—0.14
Allahabad	107.3	82.7	54	..	2.59	0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	119.1	77.8	32	..	2.45	1.14
Karachi	91.0	81.9	81	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer	106.4	84.0	47	..	2.73	1.1
Jaipore	109.2	82.3	30	..	1.07	—0.59
Kotah	109.2	85.8	45	..	1.62	0.30
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.0	77.9	78	..	1.04	0.46
Dwarka	89.5	80.8	84	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	85.9	79.5	83	..	0.11	—0.38
Rajkot	98.3	75.2	77	..	0.17	—0.38
Bhavnagar	101.0	80.8	62	..	0.04	—0.65
Surat	94.3	80.4	73	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabad	96.7	78.9	68	..	0.93	0.52
Deesa	102.4	77.8	41	..	0.19	—0.33
Neemuch	97.7	76.2	50	..	0.68	—0.24
Indore	103.1	73.1	60	0.09	0.88	—0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.9	76.3	65	0.42	8.02	5.13
Saugor	102.2	77.2	45	..	2.38	—0.26
Hoshangabad	106.3	79.6	63	..	2.52	0.58
Khandwa	104.8	74.4	71	0.56	0.86	—0.47
Akola	103.2	74.8	59	0.06	1.72	—0.49
Amraoti	103.1	76.5	48	0.25	2.71	0.37
Nagpur	101.3	76.5	57	0.03	5.22	2.08
Chanda	101.3	77.2	66	..	5.39	1.89
Raipur	99.2	79.6	50	..	4.86	1.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.2	82.2	74	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	91.3	82.3	66	..	..	—0.84
Mormugao	92.8	81.7	69	..	0.38	—1.75
Karwar	90.3	82.2	70	..	0.03	—2.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.3	72.6	77	0.24	0.34	—0.73
Ahmednagar	109.3	72.5	58	..	0.46	—1.33
Poona	99.3	72.4	67	..	0.04	—1.76
Sholapur	102.4	77.3	50	..	0.28	—2.01
Bijapur	99.5	74.2	63	..	0.44	—1.93
Belgaum	90.4	68.3	77	..	2.89	—1.35
Aurangabad	101.7	70.8	77	0.79	1.33	—0.44
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.9	74.6	61	0.03	0.76	—2.13
Hyderabad	97.6	74.3	80	0.22	0.95	—2.38
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.8	79.8	68	..	2.18	—3.07
Calicut	90.7	81.1	75	..	5.12	—6.78
Cochin	92.9	74.5	91	.35	9.27	—8.58
Colombo	88.4	74.8	93	1.46	40.66	0.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.0	82.2	75	..	1.34	—6.28
Bellary	102.7	77.0	58	..	1.40	—2.26
Cuddapah	100.4	74.8	53	..	5.34	—0.11
Madras	97.2	82.3	74	..	0.79	0.68
Bangalore	86.0	67.9	70	..	5.85	—0.42
Coimbatore	94.5	73.8	74	0.02	4.89	—3.12
Trichinopoly	99.0	80.2	69	..	12.02	0.29
Negapatam	95.5	77.2	79	..	53.53	23.25

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th May 1914 was 29.935 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 6th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.720
Temperature of Air	..degrees	86.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. „	78.5
Dew Point	.. „	75.6
Relative humidity of Air ..	.. „	0.709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3.6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	91.2
Minimum do do	.. „	81.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSW SW
Movement of Wind do		miles 136

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
TH	7	m 9 20	27 2	7	m 4	16 7
		9 20 a	27 4		2 a	8 3
F	8	m 10 14	28 5	8	m 3 33	15 3
		10 8 a	27 9		4 4 a	18 0
SS.	9	m 11 5	29 6	9	m 4 16	14 3
		10 54 a	27 11		4 53 a	17 10
S.	10	m 11 51	30 1	10	m 4 59	13 7
		11 39 a	27 10		5 41 a	17 10
M	11	0 38 a	20	11	m 5 42	13 5
TU	12	m 0 24	27 6		m 6 29 a	18 1
		1 24 a	29 10	12	m 6 25	3 9
W	13	m 1 9	26 10		7 10 a	18 6
		2 10 a	29 2	13	m 7 8	14 7
					8 13 a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 7 (Thursday)	„	6h. 8m.	„	7h. 2 m.
„ 8 (Friday)	„	6h. 8m.	„	7h. 3m.
„ 9 (Saturday)	„	6h. 7m.	„	7h. 3m.
„ 10 (Sunday)	„	6h. 7m.	„	7h. 3m.
„ 11 (Monday)	„	6h. 6m.	„	7h. 4 m.
„ 12 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 6m.	„	7h. 4 m
„ 13 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 5m.	„	7h. 4 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Same as before.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 5th May, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was rain during the week in Kanara, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Picking of cotton is nearing completion. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops generally continues. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. It was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Water for irrigation was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	26 to 46
Gujarat	35 to 49
Konkan	23 to 33
Deccan	24 to 46
Karnatak	31 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 2nd May were 2,470 in Sholapur, 1,091 in Satara and 63 in Bijapur.

FAME.

It was on an Easter Sunday, after finding all the Shakspeare showplaces at Stratford closed (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian), that I was walking back to Warwick, and overtook one whose step was several degrees less springy than mine. Casually offering him a cigarette, I found I had satisfied at least one of his longings; but besides being tobaccohungry he was famished for food and weary of body and soul. "When I heard you whistling a song behind me," he said, "I hoped that when you caught up you'd perhaps be content to go my pace and talk to me." It appeared that he was no tramp from the South Coast to take up a labourer's job at Rugby, and had been misdirected by a blundering policeman at the cost of a fifty-mile extra tramp. At bottom an optimist, he began to cheer up. After all, the job was waiting for him, he said. "You've been to see where Shakspeare was born, have you?" he remarked later on. "Well, now, it's a fine thing to see your name in print!" Agreeing with the proposition, and wondering a little at his naive way of claiming fellowship with the bard, I surmised that perhaps here was some possibly inglorious Milton not quite mute. "Yes," he went on. "I've had that experience. I was a barber then at Brighton. It was a prize I won for the best answer to a riddle in 'Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.'"

MAMMOTH BONE.

DISCOVERY IN THE THAMES.

Believed to be many centuries old, a ourious bone, recovered from the Thames, is now in the possession of the Port of London Authority. The bone, which was scooped up by one of the Authority's dredgers near Tilbury, is of mammoth size. It measures some 3ft by 2ft, and weighs about 30lb. It probably formed part of the shoulder of some animal of tremendous bulk.

As to its origin, nothing reliable at present can be ascertained and until the experts have examined the bone the Port of London Authority will not commit themselves to an expression of opinion.

A member of a county historical society who examined the "find" was inclined to think that it was of immense historical value.

The Government of India have granted a special Anglo-Indian Scholarship of £200 a year, tenable for three years, to Mr. J. P. Sears, of Jolarpet. Mr. Sears is a student of the Fourth Year Honours Class of the Madras Presidency College and has gained great distinction both in class and in the field. He leaves in August for Oxford, where he will study for three years previous to taking a degree.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, May, 7th* 1914.)

Major W. M. P. Wood, First Assistant Resident at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 24th April, 1914.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, from the date of departure of Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., until the arrival of Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S.

Lieutenant L. B. Harbord, 44th Merwara Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant A. G. Waller, 44th Merwara Infantry. Lieutenant L. B. Harbour is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for one month and one day of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. I. C. Fleming to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. Krishnaji Vithal Shinde to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. J. C. Curry to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, vice Mr. J. B. Jenkins.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on relief, to be principal. Police Training School, Nasik, vice Mr. K. C. Rushton, proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey to act as Coroner of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Chalk.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Broach, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to be Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

Captain A. H. E. Mosse to act as a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Major J. K. Condon.

Shaikh Muhammad Isfahani, Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been granted leave on medical certificate for four months and five days with effect from 10th June, 1914, in combination with the summer vacation.

Mr. H. Fothergill to act as an Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers on Rs. 300 per mensem from the 1st May, 1914, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. Claridge.

Captain W. H. Boalth, I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 27th March, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon Kalyandas Jethanand Shivdasani, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkana, during the absence on leave of Captain W. H. Boalth, I.M.S.

Mr. Vinayak Babaji Joshi to be a corresponding member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students going to England, for the Dharwar District in the place of Mr. Raoji Balaji Karandikar, deceased.

NEW G.E.R. MANAGER.

MR. THORNTON'S POLICY.

Mr. H. W. Thornton, the newly appointed manager of the Great Eastern Railway, made his first public appearance in England on the night of Ap. l 16, when he was the guest of the Sales Managers' Association at a dinner held at the Holborn Restaurant. He said that he had come to the conclusion, from his brief experience in England, that popular conceptions were invariably erroneous. He had been told that the climate here was abominable, that Englishmen were exceptionally difficult to deal with and quite deficient in a sense of humour. As a matter of fact he found the climate delightful—(A Voice: "Wait and see," and laughter)—he found that those he had met here were most affable, and every Englishman he had met was exceedingly witty. (Laughter.) Lastly, he had been told that our newspaper representatives were exceedingly modest and very reticent. (Laughter.) He might be permited to say that he had found himself quite at home—(laughter)—but he wished to take the opportunity, at his first public appearance, to thank the representatives of the English Press for the uniform courtesy and consideration with which they had treated him. He had had the pleasure of meeting a number of them, and they had always treated him very kindly, and had gone away, he hoped, with the same friendly feelings towards him that he had towards them. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Mr. Thornton said that a railroad was really a commercial institution. It was exactly similar to any other institution which had for its object the sale of a commodity to the public. They must produce a satisfactory system of transportation. Unless it was satisfactory only those would buy who were forced to do so by circumstances. Their most valuable asset was a well-satisfied patronage. They must look after the welfare of their patrons and sell them that article of transportation which they wanted. The main factor in railroad business must be to satisfy the public.

In conclusion, Mr. Thornton said: "I have come here to help. We in America take a just and great pride in the achievements of England, because we are her oldest daughters. Your history is our history, and we still remain essentially English. We may have had differences between ourselves, but God help the country that comes between us. (Cheers.) I have a work to do here, and my work shall be to make the Great Eastern Railway the most efficient instrument of transportation in the world. (Cheers.) If I can, even in a small degree, succeed in accomplishing that I shall certainly have done something. Irrespective of what may have been said as to the reasons for my coming here—the mercenary aspect of it—the reason I have come is to lend my shoulder to the wheel, to become one of you, to make your problems my problems, and if, when my work is done, I have contributed something to the welfare of the country, I shall feel I have not lived in vain." (Cheers)

CENTENARY OF PEACE.

MEMORIAL PLANS.

STATUES, INSTITUTES, AND LECTURESHIPS.

Plans involving the expenditure of £200,000 and more have been made by the American Peace Centenary Committee in connection with the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The arrangements now sanctioned contemplate memorial statues in England, Canada, the United States, and the principal foreign countries, an endowment to promote the welfare of women and girls; the participation of churches and educational institutions in the celebration; the offering of prizes for hymns, poems, and essays on the century of Anglo-American peace; the creation of funds for exchanges in pulpits and lectureships and for the travelling expenses around the world of newspaper men of various nationalities who are to interpret for their own people the manners and customs of the countries traversed.

The committee expressed the belief that much is written in American newspapers by men who are not thoroughly familiar with foreign peoples, and they hope to familiarise these newspaper workers with foreign conditions, so that they may write more intelligently, and thus promote the objects of peace.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

A society or institute, international in its membership and scope, will be formed, the object of which will be to prevent misunderstanding and foster friendship among the nations. The committee has also invited Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria to be its guest at a dinner or other social affair at the time of her visit to this country next month.

The memorial statues will include a replica of the statue of Lincoln by Saint Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago, to be placed in London at a cost of £9,000. A memorial to Francis Parkman, the historian of the early French explorers, will be placed in Ottawa at a cost of £7,000, and also memorial bas-reliefs to such pioneers as Champlain, Cadillac, Frontenac, and Thompson, the surveyor of the border line. In Washington will be placed a statue symbolic of the motherhood and womanhodd of the Anglo-Saxon races, which will include a bas-relief of bust of Queen Victoria, at a cost of £15,000.

FUND FOR WOMEN.

The committee have approved the expenditure of £2,000 to meet America's share in the memorial gift to the City of Ghent. It will probably be of bronze.

The endowment fund of £40,000, to promote the welfare of women and girls, will probably be used for educational purposes, and all races will be its beneficiaries.

For essays, hymns, or poems appropriate to the contenary £2,000 in prizes will be allotted.

The institute which the committee will establish will be founded by American and English commissioners, whose number from time to time wil be increased by the addition of numbers from other countries. This society will be unique, and will have as its primary object the fostering of international friendship. It will also create two permanent lectureships, one in the United States and one abroad. Viscount Bryce, the former Ambassador, and Dr. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard University, have been suggested as the first incumbents.

ARTIST'S MODEL SENT FOR TRIAL.

POLICE COMPLAINT AGAINST A PAWNBROKER.

Strange evidence was given at Marylebone Police Court on April 16 when Mary Marjorie Macdonald, 28, an artist's model, fashionably dressed, was committed for trial on charges of thefts from West End hotels, states the "Daily News."

George Murrels, head night porter at the Langham Hotel, said that between 11 and 11-30 on Sunday night, March 29, he found the accused wandering about the corridors.

Mr. Plowden: How was she dressed?—The same as she is now.

Then she wasn't walking in her sleep? (Laughter.)—Oh! no, sir (More laughter.)

Witness asked what room she was occupying, and she replied she was not staying there. So he took her to the office. All she said was that she was ill.

Mr. Plowden: Is that all the conversation you had with her?—Yes, sir.

Mr. Plowden: It seems to have been rather a wasted opportunity (Laughter.) I should have thought you would have had a long conversation (Laughter).

Detective-Sergeant Bex, in introducing the next witness—Percy P. Gravett, assistant to W. S. and S. J. Attenborough, pawnbrokers, of 1, Lower John-st., Golden-square—said he made a personal inquiry at the firm's premises about a valuable pendant, and gave a clear description of the prisoner, and yet the pendant was accepted by the firm five days afterwards. He also complained that the firm had declined to allow the police to see other property.

Percy Gravett said the notice about the pendant was given to another assistant.

Mr. Plowden: Then he will have to come.

Detective-Inspector McPherson explained that he also called at Messrs. Attenboroughs the other day to obtain a description of a guard and a diamond ring, but the manager refused to give any information. He told the manager it seemed useless for the police to give information with regard to stolen property. To this the manager replied: "I wonder you do it, then, wasting your time." (Laughter.)

Mr. Plowden: Oh!

Accused pleaded guilty, and asked for a further remand to enable her to prepare a statement, but Mr. Plowden refused this request.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 6th.

Consols 2½ %	..75—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.15½unegd
Rentes 3 %	86¾unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.47½plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	27⅛—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27⅛—1.16
Closing Tone of silver:— very quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	⅜13.16—1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88¾unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	2 9.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	2⅞unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3¼unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9⅝
Interest day to day loans	1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1⅝unchgd.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesvay, May 6th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs.	Rs.
1,10,000 were allotted to Madras.	1,10,000
Tenders on Madras ½ (Min. Rate) Received full per cent above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Madras	16.00
Rs.	Rs.
3,00,000 were allotted to Bombay	6,00,000
3,00,000 „ „ to Madras	
Tenders on Madras ½ 1.32 (Min. Rate) Received full per cent above that rate in full.	
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 1.32 (Min. Rate) Received full per cent above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Bombay and Madras	16.03
Total Amount of Bills sold durind the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 44,30,000
Amount to be allotted next Week	Rs. 20,00,000
Extra Allotments. Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,60,000 at ½ 1.32.	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
„ Exports to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July	12.25plus 8
Futures at New York Oct.	11.63unchgd.
Advanced on Foreign buying and on Bullish private crop reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.90unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July	12.67plus 5
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	11.69plus 2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87⅝unchgg.
Silver Commercial Bars	59—⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	18,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian	200
„ Imports	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:— Good business done easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market quiet but firm.	
Mid. Americans	7.31—1
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time... July	12.23plus 6
Oct.	11.65 „ 2
New York Official noon call July	12.24 „ 7
Oct.	11.66 „ 3
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	12.67 „ 5
Oct.	11.70 „ 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price
M.J.	6.91—2
J.J.	6.78—3
J.A.	6.75—3
A.S.	6.61—3
S O.	6.42—3
O.N.	6.32—3
N.D.	6.25—3
D.J	6.23—3
J.F	6.23—3
F.M.	6.24—2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May, 6th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers	37½—¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers	37⅜—½
Tone:—Quieter.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May-June; quiet but steady unchanged	33¾
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers May-June; firm unchanged	34¾
New South Wales April-May; done	36½—¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Hamburg done	50½plus½
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers dull unchanged	51½
Linseed Calcutta New Terms May-June London, done, easier	48.6—9d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers dull	45½—½
Bombay Cottonseed May-June; Hull done firm	£5-18-6 plus 1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63½—¾
Copper Braziers unchanged	£78
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—"Denwell."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August. very quiet unchanged	12.8¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; steady nothing doing unchanged	12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May unchanged	9.3
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.	9.7—¼
Quiet but closed fairly steady.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; steady without activity	13.3plus ¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta May; value unchanged	11.2¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay May; value steady unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady unchanged	11.11¼

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34.3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	36.3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers	2.11—1p

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Bombay, 7th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
20 boxes soves,	15,00,000	Port Said	Chartered
12 „ gold.	7,96,000	London	„
5 „ „	2,49,630	„	Mercantile.
15 „ sovs.	11,25,000	Port Said	„
37 „ gold.	25,38,240	London	National.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 8 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

There is no change in the Bank of Bombay rate to-day. It stands at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady but there is little business doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	1 3 31-32
D D. mail	1 4
T T. forward. to end Augt	1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4 1-16
Credit 3 m-s ready	1 4 3-16
„ „ forward, June	1 4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	170
Marks „ „	138½
60 days Hongkong	143¾
„ „ Shanghai.	194¾
„ „ Japan	149¾

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 27⅛ both for ready and for delivery in two months. The local market is easier and rates have given way 3 annas all round. Business is moderate.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote —			
English bar gold	24	1	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	5	0
1st Settlement	78	4	0
2nd Settlement	78	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 5th May 1914.

Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway 58*	66,682
B. B & C. I. Railway 37	44,588

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market fluctuated within the range of anna one to-day. The market opened at Rs. 95-9-6 steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95-10-6 (sellers) for the 29th May delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were in demand at Rs. 102½.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a dull and depressed tone to-day and the business booked during the course of the day appeared limited.

Davids closed at Rs. 490. x. d, and Fazulbhai at Rs. 457½ x. d.

Madhavji's declined to Rs. 1,035 x. d.

Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,440 and Centrals to Rs. 1,830 x.d.

Currimbhoy were quoted at Rs. 212½, Cresent at Rs. 110 and Kohinoors at Rs. 740.

Bank of Bombay shares stood at Rs. 1,590.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares stood unchanged at Rs. 897½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 234.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,050.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 79 Deferred at Rs. 144 and Preference at Rs. 156.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 107.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld &Co., (Liverpool):—"Quiet steady market; more for sale; a little Continental buying." (New York):—"Very small steady market." Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Owing to rains 25 per cent. replanting will be necessary in Central Texas."

The American markets continue to fluctuate and closed a few points higher. There is no change in the general position of the Home markets.

The Local Markets opened quiet but steady with prices quoted about Re. 1 higher all round. There has been little business doing and at the close prices for some descriptions are easier, while others are unchanged. Closing bazaar rates are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals			208		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals			189		May
M.G. Scind-Punis			185		„
M. G. Khandeish			194	184	„
M.G. Hingung KhatWardha			239		„
M.G. Nagpore, amptee			236		„
M.G. Yeotmahl			226		„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum			219		„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			203		„
Do.			237		January 1915
M.G. Anacti			209		May
M G. Broach			265		„
Do.			277		March 1915
M. G. Muttia			190	178	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar				246	„
M. G. Westerns				242	„
M. G. Westerns				237	„
M. G. Comrta				261	„
M. G. Miragj				270	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	8,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	6.91unchgd.
J.J.	6.77 — 1
J.A.	6.75unchgd.
A.S.	6.61 „
S.O.	6.41 — 1
O.N.	6.31 — 1
N.D.	6.25unchgd.
D.J.	6.23 „
J.F.	6.22 — 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	0	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	14	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	0	R. T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	3	0	B.T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	7	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	11	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	57	8	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	6	8	0	Nominal

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	10	3	0	B. T.
May	10	12	6	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
April May	7	1	0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	23	12	0
Guzerat	23	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.

Cotton	14,548 Bales
Wheat	11,463 Owts
Linseed	15 210 „
Rape Rai etc.	2,942 „
Gingellyseed	1,532 „
Poppyseed	3 405 „
Groundnuts	3,288 „
Castorseed	15,808 „
Rice	10,656 „
Myrabollams	8,983 „
Cottonseed	13,931 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	3,478 „
Jowar	10,807 „
Maize	81 „
Barley	291 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Calcutta share market to-day showed a better tone in coal shares. Transactions included:—

Coal.—Bengal Coal 715; Bhalgora 27½; Bohpo Ramgur 11½; Bapboti 12½; Equitable 22½; Industry 6¾; Raneegunge 21; Satpukeria Asanson 8 3/8.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord.) 65; Delta (ord.) 127½; Kamarhatty (ord.) 118½.

Tea.—Choonabutti (pref.) 125. Small Lot Railways,—Eastern Cachar 102. Debentures,—Sara Sirajgunge 1½ (prem.)

BOMBAY E. S. AND T. COMPANY

The manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, has received a cable from the Head Office to say that the Board are recommending a dividend on this Company's Ordinary Shares for the year 1913 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum payable on 1st July next.

FAMINE CONCESSIONS IN SHOLAPUR.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Owing to the prevalence of famine in the Sholapur District, it was represented to Government in November last, that with a view to save the cattle of agriculturists, such water of the Ekruk and Ashti Tanks as might be available should be placed at the disposal of the Sholapur District Famine Relief Committee, for raising fodder crops exclusively for relief purposes. On both the tanks Government have undertaken to give the cultivators, holding Rabi leases, the first right to water. The Ashti Tank did not hold sufficient water to meet their requirements, but, in the case of the Ekruk Tank, Government instructed the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, to issue water *free of charge* for the irrigation of 2,000 acres of fodder crops proposed to be raised by the Famine Relief Committee, and this concession, the Committee acknowledge, will enable them to supply green fodder to the cattle of poor agriculturists.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	R. 350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,590
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	4½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	Nil	17½
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	As 7½	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	..	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30	..	10%	30 nom
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15,nom
Punjab National Bank	June	10%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank £6 12½ A	..	8%	£22-1-2
Mercantile Bank £12½ B	..	8%	£21-1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	8½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	615

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	800	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		7%	61 700
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	845
New Berar	Jan.	40	525
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	635
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	133

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	845XD
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	25	617½XD
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	470XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	230
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1830
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	580
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Cooria	April	50	500
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	111½XD
Currimbhoy	do.	10	212½XD
David	May-Nov.	20	490XD
Edward Sasson	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	440
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	70
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	460XD
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,375
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	300
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	60	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	40 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	960
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	8	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatau	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	742½XD
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,075XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,035
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	21½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	990XD
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep.	8	162½XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1055XD
Sun	..	Nil	115
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	237½ XD
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	45	440 XD
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5½ P. Rs. 55	New	New	Par.
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,225
Vishnu Cotton O. P. 7 % P	..	Nil	380
Western India	Nov.	Nil	630
Mysore Spinning	April	60	425
		15	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133XD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	150XD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	130
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	do.	4%	122
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	108
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajgan) Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	30
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	161
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	582½XD
Upper Sind Light Rly.	do.	4%	127XD

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	6	115XD
All India U.I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August	R.	6½
Bamanhua	..	..	3
Backbay Bath	..	..	35
Badham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs. 125	..	35	895
Bombay Electric	Feb.-Aug.	6%	179
Bombay Supply and T. Co., Ltd	O.	5%	234
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	35	880XD
Bo. Land and Building	..	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 6	2 00
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	25½
Central I. M. Co., Ltd.	April.	1	23XD
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	April	42%	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150	..	New	137-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	Nov.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company O. Old 100 New 75 7% P. 100	June .. Oct.-July	7%	75 155
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	182
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50	do.	10%	52
Katni Cement Ordy. 100	..	..	83
„ Deffd 40	..	..	76
„ 7% Pref. 100	..	..	96
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12½	160
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	8	93XD
Marsland Pr. Co., O.	..	Nil	70 Nom.
Marsland Price Co., 7% P.	Apr Nov.	7%	64
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	525
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	30
Port Canning Co.,	do.	45	862½
Shwrajpur Synd., etc.,	April	17½%	18½
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	79
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil	70 nom
Tata Iron and Steel O. D. P.	Jan. & July	.. 6%	78½ 144 156
Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 800 P 7% Rs. 800	Jan. do.	4% 4%	1050 905
Thacker & Co.,	May	34%	210
Telephone Co.,	April	Rs. 3	73XD
Treacher & Co.,	July	15	480

A TARIFF WAR.

RUSSO-GERMAN CONFLICT IN SIGHT.

DUTIES ON GRAIN IMPORTS.

The predicted tariff war with Russia is now in sight as a result of the Duma's action towards the Bills imposing duties on grain imports both into Russia and Finland, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." The Duma has approved by a majority of 155 to 45 of the imposition of a duty of 16 kopecks a pud on grain. peas, and beans; and it has sent to a Commission as urgent a Bill imposing a 30-kopeck duty for Finland. Both these Bills are directed wholly against Germany; and both are being passed independently of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty. There is nothing to prevent Russia putting in force the first measure as soon as it becomes law. Russia has already a duty on foreign flour. She has no duty on grain, but she has not bound herself not to impose a duty, as at the time the Commercial Treaty was concluded the contingency of Germany developing into a big grain exporter was not foreseen.

The Bill which deals with Finland is a subject of dispute. Russia bound herself in 1904 to give at least two years' notice to Germany before incorporating Finland in the Imperial Customs system. She agreed that this incorporation should proceed bit by bit with intervals between the successive measures of incorporation. The interpretation of this is now a matter of dispute. Russians say that the proposed grain duty is not a Customs "incorporation" of Finland; Germans reply that it is one of the successive steps of incorporation, and therefore cannot be put in force for two years. The reporter of the Duma Commission pointed out that Germany raised no objection to the imposition of new duties in Finland in 1906 and 1908; but Germans claim that this does not involve the surrender of Germany's right to object.

RUSSIA'S MOVE.

The controversy on the point of legal right is causing a good deal of heat both here and in Russia. Here Russia's move is represented to be one of several anti-German actions, taken rather to demonstrate independence and renewed self-confidence than for practical ends. Although this belief inspires some anti-Russian rhetoric in newspapers, neither of the two economic camps is really displeased by Russia's action. The anti-Protectionist Press uses the event as a text for preaching against the "well-tried Tariff system," and for pointing out that Germany, with all her retaliation expedients, is helpless. The High-Protectionist and Agrarian newspapers are pleased because they see an excuse for demanding a higher Tariff. The Russian Bills are directed against the German system of half-veiled grain export bounties known as "import certificates," which enable the German rye-growers to dump their products in Russia at prices lower than Russian prices and very much lower than the German consumer must pay. If the new Russian tariffs realise their aim, they will kill this German grain export, and, while the German consumer will gain, the grain-grower will lose his veiled bounty.

AGRARIAN COMPENSATION.

This is a bad blow to the Agrarians; but it has its compensation. The Agrarians are still smarting under the Government's declaration that in 1917, when the Commercial Treaties come up for renewal, no changes, except changes of detail, will be made. That is, as far as things depend on Germany. This declaration annoyed the less moderate Agrarians, who are preparing a campaign for still higher duties than the present. They took hold of half-official declarations made in Austria and Russia to prove that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was reckoning without his host, as Austria and Russia were determined to raise duties, and to make impossible the German programme of keeping to the present Tariff. The Agrarians argued that, whether Germany wanted it or not, Austria and Russia would bring on a Tariff war; therefore Germany ought now to be getting ready for putting the screw on them. These Agrarians are now citing Russia's action as proof that they were right; that Russia, at least, is inexorable; and that nothing can be done but fight to the bitter end.

The "Schwerindustrie" (the syndicated iron and coal magnates who usually back the Agrarians) thinks in the same way. The "Volkswirtschaftliche Korrespondenz," its organ, says that "the wisest thing would be to denounce the Commercial Treaty as soon as possible, and let it come to a second Tariff War if Russia is not ready to conclude a new Treaty satisfactory to both sides." The Agrarian "Kreuzzeitung" proclaims that Russia has already begun the Tariff War, and that Germany should follow her example. The anti-High Protectionist Press declares that the German Tariff, and in particular the import certificate system, are at fault. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that "Russia's anger over the import certificates is entirely justified." The "Berliner Tageblatt" doubts whether Germany is in a position to fight a Tariff War with Russia, behind which will stand the financially strongest countries. "Can we, though backed by our good friends and faithful neighbours, look forward as confidently as the parties interested in economic conflict are making out to a Tariff War with Russia backed by the Triple Entente?"

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 7th.

S.S. Okenfels	Swegen	New York Mar. 31
S.S. Onda	Pittam	Rangoon April 19
S.S. Logician	Yeates	Beira April 24
R.I.M.S. Palinurus	Taylor	Bushire April 26

DEPARTURES.

May 7th.

S.S. Rhodesia	Cough	Dunkirk
S.S. Dwarka	King	Basreh via Karachi
S.S. Barala	Holysake	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S.S. Palembang	Jansen	Colombo
S.S. Rosslyn	Fishley	Pondicherry
S.S. Begum	Atkin	Calcutta etc.
S.S. Clan Ferguson	Jones	Hull & Antwerp
S.S. Clan Sinclair	Smith	Calcutta wetc.

The following vessel obtain her port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Adalia	Perry	Barraw-in-Furness

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Logician	for Liverpool etc.

S. S. Okenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Okenfels, 3,541 tons, Captain E. G. Swegen, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she had left on March 31, with a general cargo.

S. S. Onda.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain F. G. Pittam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on April 19, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S. S. Logician:—The steamer Logician, 3,162 tons, Captain R. F. Yeates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, which port she had left on April 24, with ballast.

S. S. Palembang:—The steamer Palembang, 1,119 tons, Captain G. Jansen, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Rosslyn:—The steamer Rosslyn, 2,395 tons, Captain J. M. Fishley, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry, with ballast.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Begum 2,942 tons, Captain F. W. Atkin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Ferguson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, 3,107 tons, Captain R. C. Jones, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Sinclair:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,290 tons, Captain D. S. Smith, sailed yesterday for Calicut etc., with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Adalia:—The steamer Adalia, 2,481 tons, Captain J. Perry, will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness, with a cargo of manganese ore and 2 passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the Homeward mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 7th idem.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Macedonia, with the outward mails of the 1st instant passed Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday the 7th idem.

S. S. Malda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Malda, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

S. S. Mongolia:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant.

S. S. Habsburg:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Habsburg, left Trieste on the 5th instant and is due here on the 20th instant.

P. DOCK.

Thursday May 7th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A.	Cleopatra	Nardo	A. L. S. N. & Co
B.	Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
C&R.	City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
D. & E.	Chakrata	Macfayden	M. M. & Co
F.	Crostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co
G.	Manin	Fennary	V. S. N. Co
H.	Barbarigo	Gatta	V. S. N. Co
N.	Hilston Water	Simpson	M. M. & Co
O.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	9-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
(in force from 1st March, 1914.)

	Bombay. Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop C.I.E. V.D. Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles

May 7.

328. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat-Kopar is allotted as follows;
Friday 8th "A" Company.—Class Firing.
Saturday 9th "D" Company.—Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Sunday 10th. "F" Company Prize Shoot.—Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m. Intending Competitors to give their names to Head-Quarters by Friday the 8th Instant to enable their Rifles to be taken to the Range.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th. May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in Programme issued to Members.

329. Divine Service.—There will be a Church Parade of "H" Company at 8 a.m. on Sunday next the 10th Instant at Christ Church. Byculla. Dress:—Drill Order without Arms.
The Bugle Band will attend. Members of other Companies are invited to attend.

(Sd.) O. T. Mac R. Leckie, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Total number of patients treated during the last month, April 1914, was 3,548. Out of these 1,300 were males, 1,644 females and 604 children. Daily average attendance of patients was 118.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday there were recorded in Bombay City 47 attacks and 44 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 1 death from small-pox.

There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 136, as compared with 115 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 105 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Mahim 5, Byculla 5, Mazagon 5, Kumbharwada 3, Khara Talao 3, Bhuleshwar 3, Umarkhadi 3, Fort (North) 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Tarwadi 2, Tardeo 2, Sewri 2, Parel 1, Worli 1, Harbour 1, First Nagpada 1, Kamatipura 1, Walkeshwar 1, Chowpati 1, Market 1, Dongri 1, and Chukla 1. On Wednesday 1,583 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, 116 out of which were found to be plague-infected. A. Ward contributed 7 of these latter, B. Ward 51, C. Ward 43, D. Ward 3, E. Ward 21, F. Ward 1, and G. Ward *nil*.

DEATH OF MR. J. HALL.

LATE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER TO MUNICIPALITY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Joseph Hall, late Executive Engineer Bombay Municipality, which occurred, from heart failure, on Thursday morning.

The late Mr. Hall was appointed to the post of Executive Engineer in the year 1903-1904, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month, and he was in receipt of Rs. 2,000 when he retired in the year 1910-1911. He succeeded Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban in this post and he was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Mackinson. Mr. Hall came out to India at the age of 51, and was, therefore, 61 years of age at the time of his death. He had been practising as an architect in the city since his retirement from Municipal service.

THE GUZERAT BANK.

TO BE WOUND UP UNDER COURT SUPERVISION.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad has, on the application of a contributory, ordered the voluntary winding up of the Gujarat Bank, which susplended payment in March last, to be carried on under the supervision of the Court and has appointed Messrs. Gobinlal Dalpatram and G. S. Mahaskar, joint liquidators.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A POONA ASSAULT CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, officiating Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Abdul Rehman Darel, a Mahomedan weaver, was charged by Sub-Inspector Sampson with causing grievous hurt to one Hafidi Wahad Yakul an Arab.

The offence was committed at Poona, and the accused, in company with two others also implicated in the deed, absconded. The accused was arrested in Bombay and was ordered by his Worship to be sent to Poona to stand his trial.

RASH TRAM DRIVING.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector De Burgh charged Ramnath Ramruttan, a tram car driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The evidence showed that the accused started his car from the Parel Tram Terminus at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday evening. A bullock cart, driven by one Govind Gungaram, was crossing the lines, at the time, in front of him. The accused, without ringing the bell started the car and dashed into the bullock cart, damaging it slightly. In his defence, the accused said he miscalculated the distance as he thought the cart would get clear off the lines before his car came up.

His Workship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10.

A KHYBER PASS DACOITY,

OLD MAN ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged one Haji Mahomed Jaman, an old Mahomedan, with comming dacoity.

On receipt of a telegraphic communication from the Political Agent at the Khyber Pass, the accused was arrested in Bombay in connection with a dacoity said to have been committed by him at the Khyber Pass Inspector Carter applied for a remand as the Commissioner of Police is in communication with the Agent to secure extradition papers and identification of the accused.

His Worship granted the remand.

SUSPECTED BURGLER.

ARRESTED MAN AND HIS FINGER PRINTS.

Gopal Kanji, who is suspected by the police of being an old offender, was placed by Sub-Inspector Kannik, at the instance of Naredin Mulla Kitabhai, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday charged with burglary.

It was alleged that the accused broke into complainant's house, which is on the second floor of a building at Parsi Gulli, on Wednesday at 3 p.m. He was seen coming out of the building by the complainant, who gave chase, and arrested him, a sum of Rs. 33-11 being recovered.

The police officer asked for a remand, which was granted, in order to find out if there were any previous convictions against the accused. The accused had on Wednesday night, while in confinement, it was stated, scraped the skin from his fingers, by rubbing them against the walls and door of his cell, in order to prevent his finger-prints being taken.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Hulton, commanding the 1st Dragoon Guards, from the 14th June 1914.

An exchange has been approved between Major Armitage No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, and Major Whitehead, No. 6 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Gibralter.

Major Keogh, No. 26 Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on promotion.

Captain Dodgson "W" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to the Home establishment on promotion and Lieutenant Farren, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to "W" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut.

Lieutenant S. E. B. Watson, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to "D" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and ordered Home.

Lieutenant Bewley, No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 104. Heavy Battery at Campbellpore.

Captain B. S. Ward, 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and Captain J. W. Povah, 96th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, are posted to the 77th Battery and 44th Battery Royal Field Artillery respectively on promotion.

COCAINE SEIZURE IN CALCUTTA

EUROPEAN'S HOUSE RAIDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Customs preventive officers yesterday raided the house of a European named Charles Burge in Middle Road, Entally, and seized a letter which had just been delivered from Trieste. They then searched the premises and ten ounces of cocaine were recovered. Evidence of the illicit importation of cocaine is said to have been discovered. Burge was arrested but subsequently released on bail of Rs. 5,000.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN UNABATABLE NUISANCE AT WORLI.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CLAYTON.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Before proceeding with the business before the meeting the President announced, with regret the death of Mr Joseph Hall, late executive engineer, through heart failure, on Tuesday morning.

The Corporation considered a Report from the Commissioner on a letter to the President from Mr. Timothy Watts and others submitting that they might be given relief fr m the constant source of nuisance, danger and annoyance caused by "dirty stinking water" bowing through the Low Level Channel, which gave out "a foul and putrid smell" at all hours of the day; stating that if it had been only a nuisance and annoyance, they would have put up with it in view of the assurance given by the Commissioner, Mr Caddell, that the nuisance would be effectually stopped when the Corporation had sanctioned and erected pumping engines at Worli, but that it was a menace to their health and led to constant illness, such as sore throat, fevers &c., and that they were constrained to appeal to the Corporation to do something to remove the nuisance until the pumps were erected.

In reporting on this letter, the Commissioner stated:—The smell complained of is generally worst some time at the end of October or during the beginning of November, when the silt from the open storm water channels from Haines Road to Worli is being removed and when the channels themselves are drying up after the rains, and in the present circumstances this is unavoidable. Mr. Timothy Watts and others in their petition addressed to the Corporation, suggest the flushing of these channels with sea water and the use of disinfectants. The former method is adopted whenever the state of the tides permits, but the officers of the Departments concerned do not consider the latter suggestion practicable. The existence of the nuisance and the danger to the public health arising therefrom must be frankly admitted, but it would, in my opinion, be useless to consider any half-measures. We have to face the fact that we shall have as soon as details can be arranged and approved (1), to reconstruct both storm water drains, (2), to divert that which now leads to Love Grove, so that it joins the other storm water drain and falls into the sea at Worli, (3), to provide pumps at Worli, and (4), ultimately to cover over both channels completely. When this has been done, it will be possible to fill in the storm water reservoir at the Tardeo Flats. The scheme has been favourably reported on by Mr. Midgley Taylor, and the whole subject is at present being discussed by the Departments concerned with a view to the submission of definite proposals at an early date."

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the petitioners be informed in terms of the Commissioner's Report.

The proposition having been seconded, Dr. Dinshah Master moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's Report be recorded, and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that such temporary measures as are possible may be taken to minimise the nuisance until the drainage scheme is completed.

Dr. Javle seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that he had a heap of papers on his table, which he would go through and make a report at an early date as to what steps should be taken to remedy the nuisance, which, he frankly admitted, was very annoying. He quite sympathised with the mover of the amendment, but it was not possible to take any temporary measures other than those adopted by him, to minimise the nuisance.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that from what fell from the Commissioner, he gathered that there were no temporary measures that he could adopt. They would, however, do well to pass Dr. Master's amendment, because, it asks the Commissioner to take temporary measures, if possible, to check the nuisance. If he could not do it, he could pass over the resolution. It would be some comfort to the applicants to know that measures were being taken to attend to their grievances.

Dr. Batliwalla suggested that silt should be removed and sewage connections with the channel cut off.

Mr. H. P. Mody thereupon moved that the Commissioner be asked to take such temporary measures as to remove the silt and to cut off the sewage connections to minimise the nuisance.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir opposed the amendments on the ground that it was no use passing resolutions which were not to be acted upon.

On being put to the vote, the amendments were lost and the original proposition carried.

MR. CLAYTON'S SERVICES.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir then moved that the Standing Committee's resolution assenting to the extension of leave granted up to 5th June to Mr. P. R. Cadell be recorded.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in seconding the proposition, said that be regretted that they would not have another opportunity of saying good-bye to Mr. Clayton, the present acting Municipal Commissioner. He was perfectly certain that he was echoing the sentiments of the Corporation when he said that in Mr. Clayton they had an able, experienced and conscientious officer, who had brought a great deal of fair-mindedness to bear on all matters which had been the subject of discussion. He did not mean to say that Mr. Clayton had not exhibited the pertinacity and firmness of the Civilian. He had not forgotten that he was bound to firmly press upon the members the official view, but he had always done that in the most reasonable and logical manner. He had dealt with every question in a spirit which they could not but admire. On future occasions when they wanted a Commissioner, they would be very lucky if they got the services of Mr. Clayton.

The Commissioner, in reply, said that he had to thank Sir Pherozeshah most heartily for the very kind and exceedingly thoughtful reference to himself, for until then he did not realise that this was the last occasion on which he would have the pleasure of attending their meetings. He wished to thank them all for realising from the first moment that he came among them that he had a difficult task to perform, and helping him to the best of their ability to get through that difficult job as well as he could. He did not deny that he might have committed mistakes but he hoped they were not serious mistakes and that they had brought to him useful experience.

The proposition was then carried.

GUNNYBAGS IN HOUSES.

On the motion of Dr. A. A. Gaya seconded by Dr. Sukhia, the following proposition was agreed to:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether his attention has been drawn to the danger to public health and safety involved in the storage of gunny bags in dwelling houses which are likely to cause fire and provide convenient places for harbouring rats, and whether it is desirable and necessary from the point of view of sanitation and public safety to keep it under proper Municipal control by the issue of licenses or otherwise and to prevent storage of gunny bags in dwelling houses so far as possible."

The Corporation then adjourned until the day on which the June meeting is to be commenced.

THE FIRE BRIGADE APPEAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir.—In reference to the letter of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in your issue of the 6th instant, regarding raising of subscriptions to give a bonus of a month's salary to the Fire Brigade staff, I feel that the public should never have been approached in the matter. If the Corporation, which rightly acknowledges the strenuous labours of the staff during the recent Cotton Fire epidemic since the 23rd March, cannot meet such a small item from any surplus fund at its disposal, there should be other resources from which the Municipality could easily meet this bonus.

While commenting on this I notice that another body of men known as the Green Brigade, have not even received honourable mention. Perhaps it may be urged that these men are not employed by the Corporation and therefore, the Corporation feels it is not justified to appeal on their behalf. Yet, since the Corporation, or its President, appeals to the public, these men of the Salvage Corps are as much entitled to public sympathy as the Fire Brigade, and perhaps more, because they not only have assisted at fires, but were afterwards responsible for the tidying up of things not to say the patrol work they have to do in between. Perhaps the Salvage Association are more liberal to their staff.

Yours etc.,
S. H. J. B.

Bombay, May 7.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir.—I have read with interest the article in your issue of 6th instant, appearing over the signature of the President of the Corporation re the above, and can fully endorse the opinion of that gentleman in all he says on the subject. I have watched the work of the Fire Brigade at the recent fires at Colaba, having been present at nearly every one of them since the disasterous fire of the 23rd March last, and have on occasion managed to get into conversation with both European and Native members of that body. It has often struck me with what goodwill they have gone about their work, even in spite of the disheartening circumstances already referred to by the President. These men accept the dangerous situation in which they are placed as a Public Duty, and what is more they accept them cheerfully, I feel that, while fully agreeing with all the remarks made by the President, something more should be done for men to whom we owe to a very large extent our safety. In conversing with almost all ranks of this Brigade, I have been simply surprised at the smallness of their salaries. They are often called upon to risk their lives; even in some instances to give their lives (vide Tamarind Lane disaster last November). There is no denying the fact that the men of the Bombay Fire Brigade are practically always on duty, the officers having to bear the responsibility of onerous duties which often devolve on them coupled with the continuous strain on their minds, and their close confinement to their Stations: yet I find that these men receive a salary which is not even equivalent to other public bodies.

The month's pay should certainly be given whether obtained by public subscription or otherwise, but in addition, their salaries should be revised and at once. Further, a scheme should be introduced to enable them to keep a real good Fund to cover the accidents that will of necessity occur.—Yours etc.

M. E. M.

Bombay, May 7.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE.

CLOSER CONTACT BETWEEN INDIAN AND LONDON COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

In connection with the helping of Indian students in Europe, the question is understood to be before the Government of India of arrangements to bring the provincial Advisory Committees in India into closer relations with the London Advisory Committee.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF INVADERS.

AMERICA'S BID FOR AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

MEN AND THEIR METHODS.

Never before in the history of golf has the amateur championship aroused, so long before the event, such interest as does that which begins at Sandwich on the 18th of May, writes Mr. Mark Allerton, in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Interest, too, is quickened by no little anxiety. With the thoroughness that distinguishes the American nation in its pursuit of its new game, nothing is being left to chance. It has sent over its champions before, but they came as single spies, and one of them has already won our premier event.

But now the big battalion has arrived. It is here, getting acclimatised, getting familiar with the course, practising, practising, practising.

THE FIRST SHOCK.

It seems a very long time since we were placidly confident that no other race could beat us at golf. Ten years ago we got our first shock when Mr. Travers headed the field at Sandwich.

Seven years ago we got our second, when Massy beat all our professionals. And last year an American youngster beat our own Vardon and Ray, and from that blow we have not yet recovered.

The reports of how our invaders are employing these weeks do not make us any the less nervous. Mr. Ouimet is driving terrific tee shots at Sandwich. Mr. Travers is hammering away with his wooden clubs somewhere else. On the decks of ocean liners there are others driving into nets.

Nor have I seen so much as a paragraph to reassure us that our defenders are preparing themselves for their ordeal.

One hesitates to think that they are allowing their business to interfere with their golf. The alternative—that our players do not take golf as seriously as do the Americans—is not more comforting.

DEARTH OF AMATEURS.

According to Harry Vardon, we have not so many first-class amateurs as we had fifteen years ago. He blames the rubber-cored ball for that, for it took a man of patience and determination to master the putting.

That patience and determination are applied by the first-class American amateurs in mastering the newer ball. It is actually on record that Mr. Travers spent two or three hours every day for three days a week for four years in practising the cut mashie shot! Besides this, the fortnight that Mr. Balfour spent on a bunker sinks into insignificance.

MR. "CHICK" EVANS.

If Mr. "Chick" Evans manages to join the invaders, he will probably be fancied as one of the most dangerous we have seen here already—a big, good-natured boy, whose style aroused the admiration of all who looked on.

He has been described as the finest amateur golfer in America. But his fault lies in regarding with too much indifference the winning or losing of a game. Should he strike one of his many brilliant patches he may take the championship back with him.

MR. OUIMET.

We are told that Mr. Ouimet would be more dangerous if the championship were decided by stroke play; but as a match player he is apt to be weak.

Since his sensational defeat of Vardon and Ray we have heard of none of his performances in serious golf, so it is impossible to tell whether or not that performance was due to an exceptional flash of brillance.

He is only twenty-one, but we are only too well aware that temperamentally he has few superiors. He is big and athletic, and to his skill is added the genius that is the infinite capacity for taking pains. He has thought out every stroke of his game. It is on him and on Mr. Travers that the Americans pin their faith.

MR. JEROME TRAVERS.

Mr. Jerome Travers was over here five years ago for the Muirfield Championship, but was quite off his game. It is said that he has improved out of all recognition since then, that he plays far steadier, sturdier golf.

He has been several times American champion. He excels at putting, and is busy practising with a club of the Brown-Vardon type, since his own favourite Schenectady is barred. His weakness is in his use of wooden clubs.

Like so many American players he is accustomed to use an iron on the toe. With this he can get 240 yards in America, where the ground is harder than it is here. But Sandwich demands a long carry—at some of the holes the distance is 170 yards—and with run above there is no escaping the bunkers.

So Mr. Travers has made up his mind to master his wooden clubs, and with every sign of success. He is an admirable match player, and his opponents are apt to be half beaten before the game has begun.

MR. HERRESHOFF.

Mr. Herreshoff was over here two years ago, but he did not put up anything like a fight at Westward Ho! He took things much too easy, and at one stage of his match he did not know whether he was holes up or down. To this "lackadaisical" manner has been attributed his occasional defeats at the hands of players who are really inferior to him. But even Mr. Herreshoff has his dangerous days. Then he is an opponent by no means to be despised.

These are the leading invaders, and the oldest of them is only twenty-seven. If Mr. Travers manages to use his wooden clubs with effect, if Mr. Oumiet plays as he played at Brookline, if Mr. Evans comes over in the mood to play brilliant golf—well, then, one of them may quite easily win.

THE DEFENDERS.

But there is no reason at all why we should take a gloomy view of the result. Against these three we have many players whom we would put up with reasonable chance of success. There are several who, according to the "book," ought to beat them.

There is, for instance, Mr. John Ball, eight times champion, and still value for several more championships. It is notorious that Mr. Ball takes an interest in a match only when something really difficult has to be done to ensure victory, and so we may rely on him, if need be, to keep the victory on this side.

Then there is Mr. Hilton, with his four championships and his experience of the play of American golfers. There is Mr. Robert Harris, too, last year's runner-up, who is certainly due a championship. There are many sound critics who strongly fancy Mr. Harris's chances next month.

Perhaps this year's necessity for leaving nothing to luck will induce Mr. Robert Maxwell to enter. Mr. Maxwell is not fond of playing in championship meetings, but this year he may conquer his dislike. Mr. Larsen must not be left out of account. In some respects his game is not unlike that of Mr. Travers.

He is not a long driver; he is an excellent putter; he plays with dogged determination, and spends much thought on his strokes. We have in reserve a satisfactory number of younger players, whose past performances promise us a surprise one of these days.

The chances are all in favour of a British victory, but our players will have to lose no time in getting busy on the links. There is not the slightest probability of the Americans practising themselves into staleness.

They have come over in plenty of time to enjoy a rest before the great struggle begins.

SPORT AND THE ENTENTE.

BITTER FRENCH PROTEST ON RUGBY GAME CONTROL.

In an article entitled "Are we to cease playing international football?" the "Excelsior" says that in Rugby football the Entente Cordiale does not exist, despite the fact that Rugby football has taken a strong hold in France, and especially in the South, says the Exchange correspondent at Paris.

The article continues: "The gentlemen who control the game continue to look upon the French as little boys. The international matches are always refereed by the English, and the International Board has continually refused to allow a Frenchman to hold the whistle.

"We have so often had occasion to be sorry for the decisions rendered by English referees," says the "Excelsior," "that the crowd has entirly lost confidence. It is quite time that the international Board should act with more equity, otherwise we fear that the incident of January 1, 1913, when the referee was hooted out of the ground by a disorderly crowd, will happen again.

"And the fault will be with those who, by accepting everything done by English officials, have exasperated French public opinion."

WHY A FRENCHMAN CANNOT HOLD THE WHISTLE.

It is true, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" that French players were a few years ago regarded somewhat in the light of beginners, but certainly never as "little boys." To-day they are regarded as worthy foes.

It is only proper that a French referee should not be allowed to hold the whistle in a match in which France is playing. In all International Rugby games the referee is appointed by a country which is not playing.

This is a point invariably insisted on by the International Board which governs the matches. Matches in which France takes part are, as is the case with all the other playing countries, refereed by a man from a neutral country.

Thus the match this year between England and France was refereed by Mr. J. Games, of Wales; that between Wales and France by Mr. J. H. Miles, of Leicester; while the game between Ireland and France was controlled by Mr. E. W. Calver, of England.

In no single instance in the history of the French internationals has any country concerned appointed her own referee.

The improvement made by the French side during the past few years has been noticed by all those connected with the game on this side of the Channel. The best possible sides are always sent over to play in France, and although easy victories are still occasionally gained, France never nowadays suffers a heavier defeat from other countries.

If British and French matches are to cease because France is not permitted to appoint a Frenchman as referee all sportsmen will be sorry.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN

Mr. A. R. Cox, I. C. S., District Magistrate of Bangalore, had a case before him on Thursday last, in which Mr. A. B. Crichton, the local agent for Aitken's beer, was charged by a *mali* named Moonooswamy with assault. The *mali* alleged that Mr. Crichton beat him with a stick and struck him with a stone because he wanted assistance in removing some wood. The accused in his statement denied assaulting the *mali*, who after being asked to assist the boy in moving a casuarina pole from the compound, replied that he was the servant of the landlord of the house and would not work for the accused, who was the tenant. The accused then pushed the complainant from the porch, remarking that if he was not going to work he had better leave the place. The *mali* went as far as the gate and threw stones. His Worship, after hearing evidence, declined to believe the prosecution story, and asked the complainant why he should not be prosecuted for making a frivolous and vexatious complaint. The *mali* subsequently found the tables turned on him by being fined Rs. 3, and in default of payment thereof, to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 8, 1914.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

Two recent books on India,—Mr. Fielding-Hall's "The Passing of Empire" and Mr. Meysey-Thompson's "India of To-day",—have had a fairly wide circulation in this country. Both profess to give the matured and reasoned conclusions of experienced thinkers and observers, and both contain much that is of absorbing interest. Mr. Fielding-Hall, moreover, is always worth reading, not only on account of a brilliant style almost vibrant with insight and sympathy, but principally by reason of a varied experience of district administration in Burma. Mr. Meysey-Thomson is the type of the scholarly globe-trotter who has had the advantage of bringing to the consideration of Indian problems a trained parliamentary intellignce. At the same time the two writers, starting with wholly different points of view,—the natural result of totally different environments,—agree in nothing except their prejudices. In order to make our meaning clear, it is necessary to say that, while the views of the two on the so-called unrest, the Councils, administrative reform, education, self-government, and the Civil Service are as wide as the Poles, —Mr. Fielding-Hall's condemnation of the present policy of Government being quite as emphatic as Mr. Meysey-Thompson's wholehearted, almost child-like, admiration of the visible and tangible results of British rule,—they both agree that the *personnel* of the higher administration should remain mainly, if not wholly, British. Mr. Fielding-Hall holds that the few timid experiments recently made in the introduction of the Indian element have proved entirely illusory as measures of real reform, while Mr. Meysey-Thompson is of opinion that, whereas the appointment of Indians as members of the Secretary of State's Council is a distinct step of advance and improvement, the nomination of an Indian to be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is a measure "that cannot be considered altogether prudent or politic." All this is very puzzling. With regard to the unrest, Mr. Meysey-Thompson believes in the efficacy of "strong rule" and warns the Government that "tolerance of political vice in an alien land and amongst peoples unaccustomed to free discussion is a crime" against posterity. Mr. Fielding-Hall, on the other hand, puts down the unrest to the nature and methods of the administration itself, the ignorance and narrowness of an obstinate bureaucracy opposed to every proposal to diminish its powers or prestige, and the setting up of exotic ideals not suited to the conditions which must inevitably attend upon an administration of foreigners, however sympathetic or just or wise or efficient they might be. Under an essentially foreign Government as the Indian, Mr. Fielding-Hall points out that the expression of the genius of the Indian races in wider forms than mere individuality is impossible. India has not the things that free nations prize,—national pride, self-respect, to say nothing of national science, literature and law. The Government, therefore, should encourage the nationalisation of India and the Indian must be made to feel that he is a cell in a greater and more enduring life. Mr. Fielding-Hall is on firm ground here and so he urges that the whole environment of India must be changed. But how can this environment be changed if the Civil Service, as the author declares, is entirely out of touch with the people? He would, it is interesting to note, have the Civilian selected, not by competitive examination, but by the simple process of nomination from among the sons and nephews and other relatives of civil and military officers somewhat after the old Haileybury method. This would be amusing were it not so seriously advanced as a practical proposition. Mr. Fielding-Hall compares the District Officer of a bygone day to the Collector of the present, much to the disadvantage of the latter. These comparisons can only have an we are not much concernd with them. What India, however, is intimately concerned with is the novel proposition that the Indian as a Civilian is an anachronism who "would be better and happier" outside the Service. According to Mr. Fielding-Hall, though the Indian "has gained his ambition he will regret it all his life." He illustrates this theory by some instances of Indian Civilians whose lives were made miserable by the not very intellectual coteries who form what is known in mofussil India as "station society," and who were made to feel that their position was an "impossible" one. "It is no true ideal for an Indian or Burmese," adds the auther, "to wish to be an Englishman. . . . . They deny their own natures." In answer to this it may be pointed out that the educated Indian, however imitative he might have been in a past generation, has long passed the stage in which he wished to be an Englishman, and that no Indian Civilian of the present or the future is likely to consider himself bound to regulate his private life by the petty social standards of a station club. Indeed, all indications to-day point to the fact that "educated" Indian society is rapidly becoming more self-contained, and evinces no desire at all to thrust itself into quarters likely to prove cold or intolerant. Apparently Mr. Fielding-Hall has avoided the diagnosis of this interesting problem of social relations between Europeans and Indians. He had a fine opportunity of showing that station clubs were often fruitful sources of discontent among the people and could have said much that would doubtless penetrate the armour of Anglo-Indian pride, and perhaps prove more healing than some of his panaceas. These station clubs are, as everybody in India knows, ruled by members of the bureaucracy who alone can justly be blamed for having laid down false social standards for non-official Europeans to follow. Mr. Fielding-Hall himself, we note, is obliged to apologise for the manners of his countrymen in India towards Indians of all social grades, and, on the whole, he has an exceedingly unflattering opinion of the Civil Service. In contrast to this, Mr. Meysey-Thompson is so struck by "the efficiency, the energy and the magnificent self-devotion of every member of the Indian Civil Service" that he breaks out in an eloquent panegyric upon their "real, though not weak or sentimental, sympathy with the Indian people, and, above all, their absolute disinterestedness, their impartiality and their undoubted and unquestioned integrity." Without disputing any of these claims to super-manhood, Indians may be pardoned if they cannot always readily accept the usual manifestations of European "sympathy" in the mofussil as pearls of great price.

Mr. Meysey-Thompson's book is to Mr. Fielding-Hall's as water unto wine. But both, as we have seen, abound in half-truths and prejudices. Occasionally, too, Mr. Meysey-Thompson is somewhat *banal*, which, however, the latter never can be. The latter sees no good in the Legislative Councils as at present constituted,—indeed, he styles the "Councils of Despair," an appellation which rather challenges criticism from those who hope for better things though there is considerable truth in the statement that real power has been deliberately withheld from the representatives of the people. Mr. Fielding-Hall's proposal is that self-government should start on the foundation of self-governing villages, which, besides being self-contained organisms as of old, should necessarily have wider interests in the future in a close connection with urban and civic life. This, of course, is no new proposal, and many Indian politicians and publicists have often urged upon Government the necessity of an early start in this direction. But this question is not only a political one; its economic aspect, which has not been touched by Mr. Fielding-Hall, is of vital importance. For, as Sir C. Sankaran Nair pointed out in a recent article in the "Modern Review," increase in material prosperity means better sanitation, a higher standard of life, greater efficiency, longer duration of life. For an increase in material prosperity in the case of an agricultural population, fixity of Government rent or revenue is essential. Periodical revisions of revenue assessment by executive action are fatal to it. The defenders of the present system have hitherto confined themselves to trying to make out that the evils of the system have been exaggerated by those who attack it, and the fixity of Government rent implies the surrender by the Government, acting for the public, of the increased value or surplus, due not to any effort of the tenant or the ryot, but to the general progress of the country, as in improved communications, or a rise in prices. There are several other subjects connected with the renaissance of India with which Mr. Fielding-Hall has dealt, but a consideration of these we must leave to a subsequent article.

Notes of the Day.

Criticism of the Budget.

It may be that Reuter's summary of the criticisms of the Opposition leaders on the Budget does not do them justice; but, assuming that we have been given the most telling points, it is evident that they are hard put to it to make out a case against the Chancellor's proposals. Mr. Austen Chamberlain admits the urgency of dealing with local taxation,—he is obliged to, seeing that the Tories have talked about it on platforms without doing anything for years,—but he has nothing stronger to urge than the complaint that the Commons ought not to be expected to deal with so many things all in one session. This is not a very cogent argument. If these things ought to be done,—the quicker they are done the better. For the rest, Mr. Chamberlain is filled with misgivings, principally owing to the rate at which expenditure is increasing. But this is merely the stock-in-trade of every Opposition in criticising a Budget. Since the passing of the old Liberal policy of "Retrenchment and Reform," which was never much more than a phrase, every party, when it has been in power, has increased expenditure on the objects it favoured, and the party out of power has always expressed grave misgivings. Similarly with the Sinking Fund. A raid on the Sinking Fund, is always regarded with pious horror by the financial purists of the Opposition; but they perform the operation with complacency when their turn comes, and money has to be found for the fulfilment of promises.

Mr. Long's Lack of Humour.

But Mr. Chamberlain is at least on sound ground in criticising the taking of money from the Sinking Fund. A fund whose special purpose is to reduce debt ought not to be used for the purpose of increasing debt, for that is what it amounts to practically; and a Chancellor who robs the Sinking Fund presents an easy object of attack, on this one point. But what can be said of Mr. Walter Long, with his stale old exploded cry of driving capital from the country, in the face of a phenomenal expansion of trade; and his astonishment at the "quietude of the people in the face of the new finance." Mr. Long is sadly lacking in a sense of humour. The new finance may be right or wrong. But why should the people be expected to make a noise because the affluent classes are being taxed to provide them with the benefits which both parties have been promising them for years? As long as Mr. Lloyd George confines himself to what Mr. Long describes as his "disgraceful" practice of expecting the rich to make up the deficiency, and leaving the income of the ordinary middle-class man and the wage of the working man untouched, the people are likely to remain unmoved. It may be a hardship, on the people with incomes of over £1,000, and it can be argued with a fair amount of plausibility that all taxation should fall on everyone in due proportion; but the middle-class man with £500 a year or the working man on 30s. a week is not easily moved by the lamentations of the gentleman who has to pay £200 or £300 out of an income of £3,000 a year.

"Villainous Villa."

Senator Lippitt's resolution demanding that Mr. Wilson should state whether he intended to aid General Villa to become President of Mexico, reported in a Reuter telegram to-day, is a pertinent one. It would be idle to deny that some such idea is widely prevalent both in and outside the United States, and colour has been lent to it, not only by Mr. Wilson's attitude towards the Constitutionalists, but also by the indirect assistance given to Villa throughout his campaign against Huerta. For instance, President Wilson had supplied Villa with arms by reversing the embargo. Villa has been more lucky than his chief, Carranza, and doubtless he is expected to prove more amenable to the wishes of the United States than the latter, and since his fine victory at the battle of Ojinaga on the 12th January last, there is reason to believe he is more popular with the "Constitutionalist" faction than Carranza. But all the same he has the instincts of a bandit, and the circumstances under which he had Mr. Benton shot confirm the justice of the epithet given to him by Senator Lippett.

Russianising Behar!

An extraordinary circular has just been issued by the Government of Behar and Orissa to the Secretariat clerks of that Province. The circular is worded as follows:—

With effect from the date of this order every clerk residing in Government quarters at Ranchi, Dorunda, or Hinu is required to report to the Registrar or Head Assistant of his office the arrival of every male guest whom he puts up, whether such guest is a relation or not, and to give full particulars of the name, permanent address and occupation of the guest in question and of the period for which he is believed to be likely to stay. This report must be made in writing within six hours of the arrival of such guest and will be submitted forthwith by the Registrar or Head Assistant to the Head of the office concerned with whom it will rest to grant or refuse permission for the guest's sojourn in Government quarters. Permission given under these orders may be cancelled at any time by the officer who gave it. Any clerk who fails to report the arrival of a guest in the manner prescribed or who allows any guest for whose stay permission has been refused or cancelled to remain in his house for more than twenty-four hours after receipt of an order refusing or cancelling such permission will be liable to instant dismissal from the service of Government.

Note.—The word "guest" in this order includes a person who pays for his board or lodging.

We have grave doubts whether this circular is legal or whether it would be possible to enforce it on any Government clerk who chose to resort to the High Court. If this sort of thing is once tolerated Behar will quickly become a small Russia.

A Possible Fire Clue.

When the Edwardes Committee was sitting yesterday, recording a mass of evidence with regard to the possible causes of the fires on Colaba Green, in which "focus of heat,"—whatever that may be,—heat vapours, congestion etc., loomed out large in support of the spontaneous combustion theory, cart No. 6991 or 6199, carrying four bales of cotton, was seen to be on fire when entering the main gate of the Prince's and Victoria Docks. The police officer on duty discovered that one of the bales had ignited. It was soon extinguished. But a careful examination of this particular bale might save the investigating committee a lot of trouble in dispensing with any further evidence on the "spontaneous" line. Here was a case where focus of heat, heat vapours, or congestion, could not possibly be applicable, and the important manifestation appears to suggest that a misfire took place, this dilatory bale not having "gone off" when it should have, or that a "mix-up" took place regarding its destination. This is a most valuable clue, and should be followed up at once, and we trust the lucky constable will be able to claim the Rs. 10,000 award.

The Drink Evil in Russia.

Reuter's announcement that a Committee of high officers has been appointed to discuss the suppression of drunkenness in the Russian Army calls attention to the extent of the drink evil in Russia. It will be remembered that in his recent tour through the Empire the Tsar was deeply impressed by increasing drunkenness among the people and an Imperial rescript to M. Bark, the Finance Minister, made the temperance question the main issue, the Minister being invited to grapple with the task of diminishing the revenue from the sale of vodka and making good the loss from "the inexhaustible wealth of the country and the productive labour of the population." For some time past the debates in the Duma on the revenue from drink have attracted the liveliest interest. According to the Finance Minister's official explanatory memorandum on the 1914 Budget, the total ordinary revenue for 1912 "amounted to 3,105 million roubles, of which no less than 824, or 26.6 per cent., came from the spirit monopoly, which produced 60 million roubles more than the estimated yield. Whereas the expenditure on administration of the spirit monopoly is estimated for 1914 at 240 million roubles, that on the railways is put at 739 millions, not including extraordinary expenditure, estimated at over 110 millions more."

Weekly Health Returns.

For the first time in the current year the total weekly mortality in the City rose above a thousand last week, no less than 1013 deaths being recorded, as compared with 900 of the week previous and 855 of the week prior to it. The death-rate amounted to 53.78 per thousand of the population of the city, as compared with 47.70 of the corresponding week of 1913 and 46.68, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, 1909 to 1913. Of the total mortality, plague accounted for over one-third, there having been 376 cases of plague last week, in comparison with 268 cases of the week previous, 234 of the corresponding week of 1913 and 253, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five weeks. As regards other ailments, small-pox accounted for 13 deaths, measles 6, fevers of all kinds 72, cholera 1, diarrhœa 43, dysentry 14, premature birth 1, debility 33, old age 31, tubercular diseases 16, pthisis 29 and other diseases of the respiratory system 208. There were 30 still births. From the point of age, 136 died under one year, 102 were 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 775 were above 5 years. The total number of births last week was 296.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.

MEETING AT NIAGARA.

QUESTION IN SENATE.

WHAT DOES PRESIDENT WILSON WANT?

AN EVASIVE REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.

After consulting with Mr. Bryan, the Mediation delegates have decided to proceed without General Carranza.

DID PRESIDENT WILSON INTEND TO AID VILLA TO BECOME PRESIDENT?

WASHINGTON, May 7.

In the Senate Mr. Lippitt moved a resolution demanding that President Wilson should state whether he intended to aid General Villa to become President of Mexico.

"THE VILLAINOUS VILLA."

He said that he had long refused to believe the sickening report that the United States Government was abetting "the villainous Villa" but the report was so persistent that he had introduced a resolution to give President Wilson an opportunity of denying it.

After a debate, the resolution was laid on the table.

NO REASON WHY U. S. SHOULD FIGHT THEM.

Senator Stone intimated that the Government was disposed to let Generals Carranza and Villa do the fighting against President Huerta and there was no reason at present why the United States should fight them.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH MR. REDMOND.

IRISH LEADER'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

According to the newspapers, Mr. Asquith had a conference with Mr. Redmond yesterday. The latter, it is stated, is not eager to enter into a conference but desires the Home Rule Bill to leave the House of Commons first and to have any compromise embodied in an amending Bill.

NAVAL GUNLAYING TEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the naval gun laying test, the China Squadron was first with 108.33 points and the East Indies Squadron twelfth with 61.01 points.

SALE OF DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S LAND.

HIMSELF AN AUCTIONEER AT OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The Duke of Marlborough acted as auctioneer at Oxford at the sale of some of his own land.

AUSTRALIAN BAKERS THREAT TO STRIKE.

MASTERS OBDURATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 6.

The bakers in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane threaten to strike for higher wages. The masters are obdurate.

POLO.

PRACTICE GAME OF ENGLISH TEAM FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Ranelagh yesterday beat Lord Wimborne's polo team for America by 9 goals to 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the Arabs from the Muscat hinterland are now less aggressive and that the situation at Muscat is quieter and more hopeful.

CRUCIFIXIONS AT KODRA.

APPALLING ATROCITIES.

CHILDREN CRUELLY TORTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Reports from various sources confirm the news of the crucifixions at Kodra. Nails were driven through the chests, hands and feet of victims.

Children were found at Hormova cruelly tortured. Many had had their fingers out off.

It is also asserted that many Albanians at Verbecko and other places near Leskovitch have been massacred or burned in their houses by Epirotes.

FIGHTING AT KODRA.

A SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 7.

There was a sanguinary engagement at Kodra yesterday. Five hundred Albanians were killed and wounded and the Epirotes also had heavy losses.

DURAZZO, May 7

The Greek bands with artillery and machine-guns are marching on Berat. The road to Valona and Durazzo is occupied by strong forces, consisting largely of Greek regulars.

SEQUAL TO ADJUDHIA RIOT CASE.

ASSESSORS ACQUIT A MISSING ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Mr. J. A. Paterson Sessions Judge of Fyzabad, was engaged on the 4th and 5th May, in trying Baba Basant, Das, who was charged with complicity in the first of the Saidwara riots of the 20th December, 1912, in the Ajudhia riot cases.

He was not found until August 1913, when, on his temple being attached, he surrendered himself.

He was committed to the Sessions on the 18th August 1913, but the case could not be completed before Mr. Moncrieff Smith, as certain defence witnesses who had been cited from Rewa had failed to attend.

A Commission for their examination had been issued and the 14th March was fixed at Rewah before the magistrate there.

On that date the witnesses appeared and the Government Pleader of Fyzabad as well as Thakur Shanker Singh, vakil, for the defence, but the accused failed to turn up and nothing was done.

Mr. H. M. Smith ordered that these witnesses should not be summoned again, but that the accused might bring them to Court if he liked and the case was adjourned to the 4th May.

The judgeship of Fyzabad meantime changed hands, with the result, that the case was tried "de novo."

Several Mahomedan witnesses for the prosecution spoke to having recognised accused among the rioters.

The defence produced Lieut.-Col. Vost, who said, that accused was a chronic invalid in the last week of August, 1913, when he first saw him, and that was the result of long continued illness.

The assessors found the accused "not guilty" and the learned Judge reserved judgment.

SUIT AGAINST MAGISTRATE AND JUDGE.

RS. 10,500 CLAIMED AS DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

Chanda Singh, a pleader of Ferozepore, has filed a suit against Mr. Bosworth Smith, District Magistrate, Ferozepore, and Damodar Das, the late District Judge Ferozepore now at Multan, for the recovery of Rs. 10,500 as damages for loss of honour and distress of mind alleged to have been caused to the plaintiff by publicity given to a certain note drawn up by the second defendant under instructions from the first defendant.

The case has been fixed for the 23rd June by the District Judge, Ferozepore.

THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

COURT MOURNING IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

Court mourning for the Duke of Argyll is ordered in India for one month from 3rd May, half mourning commencing on 24th May.

IMMUNITY OF PROPERTY AT SEA.

SIR E. GREY ON ITS JUSTIFICATION.

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morrell moved a resolution urging the Government to negotiate with the maritime Powers with a view to securing immunity for private property at sea except in case of ships carrying war material or violating a blockade.

Sir Edward Grey said the Government had never had the least indication from any Continental Power, certainly not from Germany, to justify the assumption that any move on our part in this direction would lead to the reduction in their armaments.

The only thing likely materially to affect the chances of war or the expenditure on armaments was a growing belief between the great nations of the world in their mutual good intentions.

LONDON, May 7.

It was impossible for us to abandon the right to blockade in view of our greater risks in a war compared to those of the Continental nations, but it was not to our interest to champion the maintenance of the right of interference with merchant-ships or private property at sea.

TO BE INTRODUCED AT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The resolution on the subject would undoubtedly be introduced at the next Hague conference by the United States or some other Power. There was no reason for our appearing as the chief obstacle to it. We should devote our efforts before the conference, not to supplying the delegates with arguments against the resolution, but to examining the conditions of our acceptance of it.

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE.

If the Declaration of London was ratified, that would be a sufficient guarantee for us on the subject of blockade. Then there must be very strict conditions regarding the contraband and also the agreement that merchant-vessels should not be converted into armed ships. If we agreed to that, we should have to have *quid pro quo*, for instance, as regarded the submarine mines.

IMPOSSIBLE TO INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS.

Sir Edward Grey hoped to work out the conditions on which we were prepared to work in a year or so. In the meantime, it was impossible for the Government to initiate the negotiations.

The motion was talked out.

LABOUR WAR IN COLORADO.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, May 7.

Marie Ganz, who was arrested here last week has been sentenced to sixty days' confinement in a workhouse.

Marie Ganz, who took a prominent part in the anti-Rockefeller demonstrations on May Day, was arrested while parading in front of the Standard Oil building. She is alleged to have been threatening to kill Mr. Rockefeller, junior.

THE "PRINCE'S TRUST."

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF WOLFF, WERTHEIM COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 7.

At the first meeting of the creditors of the Wolff, Wertheim company, it was announced that the liabilities were £1,100,000 and the assets £97,500. The Palaestina Bank, one of the undertakings of the "Princes' Trust," claims £750,000.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

LORD SELBORNE'S BILL REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The House of Lords to-day rejected by 101 votes to 60 Lord Selborne's Bill giving Parliamentary franchise to women already possessing Municipal franchise.

The Calcutta Tramways Company continues to make good progress. The receipts for the past year were £10,000 in excess of those for the previous year, and £5,900 was saved in working expenses, so that there was an improvement of £15,900 in operating results.

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MISGIVINGS.

TAXATION OF THE CLASSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain opened the debate on the Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon.

He said the whole Budget filled him with misgivings, principally owing to the rate at which we were travelling.

He vehemently criticised the taking of a million sterling from the Sinking Fund and thought that the Liberals would soon have to consider where to draw a line in the taxation of the classes.

Everyone, he said, admitted the urgency of dealing with local taxation, but the House of Commons ought not to be under any duress to pass the rating, valuation, education, insurance, housing and revenue Bills, all of a most complicated character, during the present session.

NO AUTUMN SESSION.

LONDON, May 6.

It is officially stated that there will be no Autumn session.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

ONE LAKH DAMAGES CLAIMED.

At the High Court to-day before the Registrar a plaint was filed on behalf of Kanaya Lall against Messrs. McKenzie Lyall and Company, auctioneers, claiming one lakh of rupees as damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

The plaintiff belonged to the firm of Gunga Prasad Kanaya Lall and Company. A dispute regarding accounts arose between the parties and a suit was instituted which was referred to arbitration.

After that the defendants brought a charge of theft against the plaintiff which was dismissed and the plaintiff was acquitted.

On these facts plaintiff claimed one lakh as damages and twelve thousand as expenses incurred in defending the police case. The plaint was admitted.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

SCHOOLBOY HERO OF TWELVE YEARS.

The death of a plucky schoolboy while stopping a runaway horse was described at an inquest at Islington on April 15, on the body of Albert Edward Hatswell, aged twelve, son of a widow living at Hatton House, Hornsey-road.

The mother stated that on Monday April 13, the boy left home in the morning to go to Hampstead Golf Links, to act as a caddie. Witness was employed at the Great Northern Central Hospital, and later in the morning the matron informed her that her son had been killed.

The Coroner (Mr. W. Schroder)—Was he a plucky boy?—A very plucky boy. He could never see fear. He stopped a horse in the same way a few weeks ago. It was a builder's cart, and the man gave him 2d. He brought it in and threw it on the table. I said, "What is that for?" He said, "Twopence; just stopped a horse." Witness added that she told the lad he must not do that sort of thing or he would get injured, and he replied, "Well, I can't see little kids killed, can I?"

Walter Hatswell, aged thirteen, brother of Albert, said that on Monday he was following some Scouts when they were pulled up by a crowd. He heard someone say, "He's dead," and went to see what had happened. He saw the body of a boy, and said, "I believe that is my brother." Someone replied, "His name is Hatswell, of Hatton House," and witness said, "Yes, it is my brother."

Several witnesses described the accident, which occurred outside the Nag's Head, in Holloway-road. A tram conductor blew his whistle to call attention to the fact that a horse which was attached to a loaded van, weighing altogether three tons, had run away. A London County Council Tramway inspector went into the middle of the road to try to stop the horse, but the boy dashed in front of him, caught hold of the near-side chek rein, and pulled the horse into the near side of the road. The lad was dragged along as the animal dashed on to the path, but he retained his hold, and was crushed between an iron cable section box and the van.

Dr. Bulger said the boy's head was completely crushed in on both sides, and death must have been instantaneous.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, expressing their sympathy and their appreciation of the boy's courage.

Mr. Hartley, who appeared for the carman and his employer, expressed the regret of his clients for the accident, and mentioned how much they appreciated the boy's extreme courage. It was an act which required a great deal of pluck for a boy of that size and age. While there was no legal liability on his clients, they felt they should do something to mark their regard for the plucky boy who had lost his life.

BRITAIN AND HAYTI.

SEQUEL TO REVOLUTION.

AN INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The British diplomatic representative has sent an ultimatum to the Government of Hayti demanding an indemnity for the destruction of the property of a British subject during the revolution.

The State Department hurriedly asked Sir Cecil Spring-Rice at least temporarily for a stay, whereupon he cabled the Foreign Office suggesting that time be allowed for an enquiry.

AUTHORITY TO OPEN CREDIT FOR PAYMENT.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 6.

The Haytian Congress has authorized the Government to treat with the British representative to open a credit for the payment of an indemnity.

THE POONA "O T." CASE.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 25.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 7.

A fine of Rs. 25 was inflicted yesterday by Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate on the accused jemadar, Mahomed Khan, C.I.D., in the case in which he was charged by the Parsi manager of the Napier Cinema bar, with attempting to seize a bottle of O. T. and breaking some crockery.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF AUDITORS.

A public meeting of all practising and qualified Auditors will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 77-79, Apollo Street, Fort, to consider the question of forming an Association of Auditors. Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Chartered Accountant, will preside.

PARIS SALON AND KAISER'S BUST

POLITICAL FEARS.

An incident of a kind to throw a disagreeable sidelight on the existing political tension between France and Germany has occurred in connection with the exhibits for the Salon des Artistes Francais, which opens at the end of this month says the Paris Correspondent of the "Daily News." M. Max Beczner, the sculptor, who is a Stuttgarter by birth, has lived in Paris for the last fifteen years. He is a pupil of M. Alfred Boucher. Some time ago he was commissioned by the German Embassy in Paris to executed a bust of the Kaiser. The Emperor granted the sculptor several sittings in Berlin, and was exceedingly kind.

Never dreaming that there might be difficulties in the way, M. Beczner, who is a medallist of the Artistes Francais, and as such, has the right to send his works to the Salon of that body without preliminary acceptance at the hands of the jury decided to exhibit the recently-finished Kaiser bust at the May Salon. The Kaiser had already given his permission. Some French friends did, it is true, on learning M. Beczner's resolve, warn him that there might be difficulties, but never for a moment imagined that these would be insuperable. He therefore called on M. Antonin Mercie some time ago, out of courtesy, in order to inform him of his intention.

UNWISE TO EXHIBIT THE BUST.

The President of the Societe des Artistes Francais consulted with the committee and it was decided that, in view of the election and the polemics caused by the three-years military service Act, it would be very unwise to allow the bust to be exhibited in public.

"I am president of the society," said M. Mercie, "and it is my duty to prevent any possible manifestations on the part of some hot-heads. There is always in the crowd some fanatic whom the sight of a symbol may excite to must regrettable acts. Think how unfortunate a diplomatic incident of this nature would be."

M. Beczner was, therefore, requested not to send the bust.

There appears to have been some misunderstanding. M. Beczner did not think that the refusal was definitive, and it was neccessary once more to request him not to carry out his intention.

THE ARTIST'S POSITION.

M. Beczner, of course, acted in perfect good faith. As an artist he is foreign to politics. He has, moreover, numerous French patrons. His proposal, therefore, to exhibit the Kaiser's bust must not be regarded at all in the nature of a provocation.

This incident is all the more remarkable in that a full-length portrait of the Kaiser by the painter Borchardt was accepted by the Salon National in 1906, a year after the Tangier visit, and nothing in the nature of a disagreeable incident occurred during its stay at the Salon.

I am privately informed that the President and Committee of the Salon were of opinion that a work of sculpture would be more likely to cause manifestations, in particular owing to the upward-pointed military moustache, which it was thought, might excite the indignation of some hot-headed nationalist.

At the last momen, I am informed, M. Beczner has writen to M. Mercie to say that, after ripe reflection and in view of the comment of certain papers, he persists in his intention to send the bust to the salon for exhibition.

ORIENTAL SCHOOL IN LONDON.

MEETING AT MANSION HOUSE.

AN IMPERIAL OBLIGATION.

LORD CREWE'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

A large meeting was held at the Mansion House to-day in support of an Oriental School in London. The Lord Mayor presided.

Lord Curzon moved a resolution in support of the view that great Imperial and commercial interests were dependent on the adequate provision for instruction in the languages, literature and social customs of the East.

Lord Curzon called attention to the work of the school in teaching ideas, traditions and customs. To know the language of the East, he said, was a great thing. To know its spirit was greater.

The commercial importance of the scheme for removing London's inferiority to the Continental capitals in this respect could not be over-estimated. Unless the representatives of our mercantile houses in the East were equipped with the knowledge of local languages and ideas, the spoils of commercial enterprise would be taken from us, as they were already being largely taken in the Far East by indefatigable rivals, especially the Germans. The provision of a school was a great Imperial obligation.

"OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE."

Lord Crewe said that though there were two schools of thought, the largest body of informed opinion held that it was of the greatest possible advantage for young officials, instead of leaving the language study till their arrival, to go out with a strong substratum of formal knowledge.

Lord Reay, Lord Inchcape, Mr. Faithfull Begg, and Sir Montagu Turner also spoke.

Sir William Anson, Sir Algernon Firth, Mr. Ameer Ali, Lord George Hamilton and Lord Lamington were present.

HEADQUARTERS OF THANA DISTRICT.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to report on the question of the advisability of removal of the head-quarters of the Thana District from Thana Town, which is held to be in sanitary and too small to accommodate all the Government offices, has recommended the removal of the head-quarters to either Palghar or a site near Umbargaon.

A Government Press Note just issued states that as Government are loth to take a step of such importance without testing popular opinion they have prepared and published a pamphlet entitled "The Proposed Transfer of the Thana District Head-quarters55, in which the reason sfor the transfer are fully explained and the merits of the sites finally selected by the Committee are discussed. It further intimates that any person or body interested is at liberty to send representations to the Collector of Thana up to 30th June, 1914, for transmission to Government. The pamphlet is being translated into Marathi and will be widely distributed in the Thana District.

DAISAI MARU STABBING AFFRAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 7.

The Malay man concerned in the stabbing affray on the steamer Daisai Maru was sentenced by the Magistrate of Ganjam to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The case against the Captain and representive of the Indo-Japanese Trading Co.'s steamer Daisai Maru for carrying a large excess of passengers is proceeding at Berhampore (Madras Presidency).

Official and Personal.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint the Honourable Sir Dinshah D. Davar, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. R. Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, on return from leave, to act as Advocate-General, Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Barrister-at-Law.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, to be a member of the Committee which is now inquiring into the cotton fires at Colaba.

THE COTTON FIRES.

JAPANESE SHIPPER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE FOCUS OF HEAT.

The Edwardes Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent cotton fires sat again yesterday morning, when only one witness, Mr. K. Shibagaki, of the Japanese firm, Mitsui Busan Kaisha, Limited, was examined.

Replying to questions put by the Chairman, witness said that since November last there had been three fires in cotton belonging to his firm. His firm suffered heavily in the first fire, which broke out on the 22nd March. All his cotton was insured, mostly with the Central Insurance Company, which had divided it among other companies.

After the 22nd March, the Central Insurance Company said they were unable to re-insure his cotton, and he had it insured with other companies. He insured his goods direct with the companies, and not through brokers. At the green, he kept about a dozen Punjabi watchmen and three *ramosis*. He picked watchmen who had had experience in the Port Trust. These watchmen and *ramosis* were employed for night work, as during the day members of his firm were constantly on the green on business.

THE HEAT FOCUS.

The Chairman: Have you formed any opinion about these fires, whether people set the cotton on fire or whether the fires are due to natural causes?—In my opinion, which is formed on my experience, fires break out when cotton is very closely stacked, and, therefore, I say that they are due to congestion. When the bales are congested, there is very little ventilation and consequently the heat is increased. When bales are stacked in one pile, there is a point which they call the focus, where the heat is concentrated. That is inside the pile, and when it is very hot, the fire breaks out. Then there is another point. The road on the green is only twenty feet wide at the place where bales are stacked, and in times of congestion, the bales are piled even on that road, with the result that the passage becomes very narrow, and the oil that is put in the wheels of the passing carts gets rubbed off on to the bales. This, combined with heat, sets up vapours and combustion takes place. Then sometimes there is careless smoking. Sometimes, casual passers-by go there at night, and they may be smoking there.

FIRES ON SHIPS.

Answering further questions put by the Chairman, witness said his firm sent a good deal of cotton to Japan every year. Last year his company suffered in three big fires on ships. One was in the Bombay harbour on the s. s. Banka, the other was on a P. and O. boat a day before she reached Singapore, and the third was on an Austrian Lloyd steamer. He could not say what were the causes of those fires, as the surveyors' report always was that cause of the fire was unknown. His firm bought all kinds of cotton, and he believed that Broach and some other cotton from the western districts were very good; the Bengal cotton contained more seeds, but he did not think that seeds caused fire.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that he did not know if fires had taken place on ships this year in the cotton that his firm had despatched, as he had not received any report yet. He thought that congestion was one of the principal reasons of these fires.

Mr. Clayton asked if witness could account for the fact that though mills stored cotton in their godowns, and the gins up-country piled their bales very closely too, the fires occurring there were very rare.

The witness said that in the mills about 200 or 300 bales at the most were stored, though there was room for more, and the stacks in the compounds were not so big. There was, therefore, enough ventilation, and heat was consequently taken away by the wind. With regard to steamers also, he said, they did not put more bales in the hold than a particular limit, and during the voyage hatchways were kept open and ventilation came in.

UP-COUNTRY FIRES.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said that he could not connect the up-country fires in any way with the fires at Colaba. Up-country the fires took place during ginning or in the press, but mostly in ginning. Every year his firm had four or five big gin fires. He had no idea of the fires at Colaba were caused by anything that was being done up-country.

To Dr. Mann, witness replied that when the cotton bales were stacked closely, they were apt to be warm. In some cases he had opened the stacks and found the bales to be hot. At Colaba he had often placed his hand on bales below the bales open to the sun and found that they were very hot.

To Mr. Narotam Morarji, witness said that he had been on the scene of the fires, but had not seen the colour of the flames. In previous years his firm did stack cotton largely in the godowns, but upto now there had been no fires in their godowns.

To Mr. Wacha, witness said that when the fires broke out on the steamers, the agents of the steamers or the captain did not try to find out the cause of those fires. The surveyors always made a report that the cause was unknown. It was very inconvenient to give a definite opinion.

To Captain Higham, witness said that his theory about the focus of heat was partly from his imagination, and partly from experience. He had been told about it by captains of the ships also. In every hold they always had a mixed cargo. No steamer carried cotton only.

Mr. Wacha asked if the cargo which was mixed with cotton in the hold was of an inflammable character. Witness replied that the captains had told him that if one cargo was of a hazardous character it should not be mixed with the other articles. From a commercial point of view, however, it was not possible to carry cotton only. Generally cotton was stored in the hold at the bottom, then came twist, and then at the top they put cases of piecegoods.

This concluded the witness's examination and the Committee then transacted other business in camera, after which it adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE COTTON FIRES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to advance a very simple and purely mechanical explanation of the origin of the cotton fires; and it has this merit that, should it prove correct, the recurrence of such fires may be prevented by an insignificant extra expenditure on the cost of baling.

Anyone visiting the Cotton Green may observe the considerable number of bales on which the iron bands have sprung open. This *springing of the iron bands* may well be the origin of the fires. It is a common fact, that a small splinter of iron suddenly struck from its parent mass will form a spark, and a very hot spark indeed, in combining with the oxygen of the surrounding air to rust. Now bales are made under great pressure: every iron band carries heavy strain, and when it breaks, the expanding Cotton beneath causes it to lash out. In this, an end of the broken band may well come to strike against the band of some adjoining bale, or perhaps against the stone pavement, if it be a bottom bale, and, as a hammer upon an anvil, thus£ generate the spark. This spark, in an atmosphere of cotton particles, is likely to produce something approximating to an explosion on a small scale, and thus, even if it does not directly ignite the adjoining cotton, lead, by a single intermediate process, to its ignition.

I have above referred the ignition to a striking action. But there are two further not improbable conjectures I have to advance:—Considering what actually happens when a band bursts, it is evident, that the little rivets must be rent one after another. In this process which, with reference to the great stress at work, is an exceedingly active one, not only may particles of iron be torn both from band and rivets to form sparks, but a considerable heating of the band itself may ensue, through friction either with its own parts or with adjoining bands pressed hard to it by the weight of a pile of bales above.

There is one more mechanical occurrence, on the breaking of a band, which must assist in firing, under my above theories:—The cotton contains a great deal of air; and some of this air will remain in and around it, when compressed, in correspondingly compressed condition. The moment a band breaks, the air it has held in compression expands and forms a blast laden with minute particles of cotton, which in the vicinity of the burning iron will assist in producing the cotton fire, by supply of both finely divided fuel and air for its formation.

Should my mechanical theory prove correct, the remedy is self-evident: The baling bands and rivets must be so strengthened as to preclude, as far as reasonably may be, the possibility of their rupture.—Yours, &c.

ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

THE BARSI SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Barsi. Urban Co-operative Credit Society and Union was held in the compound of the A. V. School on the 3rd instant under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Sulakhe, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Wadia, I.C.S., was also present. The proceedings opened with the reading of the Report by Mr. V. D. Dharmadhikari, the Secretary. It showed among other things that the number of shareholders at the end of March, 1914, was 387 and the amount of share capital Rs. 10,449. The amount of fixed and current deposits from shareholders and others was Rs. 22,951-13. The Report having been duly adopted it was next resolved to carry Rs. 660-13 to the Reserve Fund out of net amount of profit of Rs. 2,643-4. The same resolution sanctioned the payment of Rs. 660-13 to the Secretary as bonus and the declaration of 9 3/8 per cent. as dividend to shareholders and the allotment of the remaining amount to the Building Fund. The third resolution which was moved by Mr. Garjar appointed Mr. G. P. Sulakhe to be the President and a managing committee of seven members with Mr. Sane as Chairman. The last resolution which was moved by Mr. Vaidya, head-master related to the imposition of a fee of As. 2 per share in case of transfer. For the first time in the history of the institution an amendment was moved to the effect that a fee of only an anna be levied. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

A vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Wadia and the members terminated the proceedings.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Madras Secretariat, whereby the appointment of a fourth Secretary has been approved. Formerly, there were three Secretaries drawing salaries of Rs. 3,750, Rs. 3,125 and Rs. 2,500, respectively, who were assisted by two temporary Deputy Secretaries and three Under-Secretaries, two of whom belonged to the Civil Service, drawing a pay of Rs. 1,000 each, and one belonging to the Provincial Civil Service. Under the reorganisation, there will be four Secretaries, the first two drawing Rs. 3,750 and Rs. 3,000, respectively, and the last two will draw the grade pay *plus* Rs. 250 each, and they will be assisted by four Under-Secretaries, three of whom will belong to the Civil Service, with a salary of Rs. 1,000 each, and one to the Provincial Service. Thus the appointment of Deputy Secretaries will altogether disappear.

RANGOON NAVJOT.

REQUISITION TO THE TRUSTEES.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The Managing Committee of the Iranian Association, Bombay, have addressed a representation to the Trustees of the charitable funds and immoveable properties of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay, in connection with the requisition sent to the Trustees requesting them to convene a meeting of "Parsi Zoroastrians" in order to pass resolutions expressing strong disapproval of the action of Shams-ul-Ulma Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad of Poona for having performed the Navjot ceremony at Rangoon.

The representation sets out the history of the community and the opinions of counsel on the question of the right of convening a general meeting for such a purpose, including that of Mr. D. D. Davar (now the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar,) who expressed himself thus: "I do not see how a majority of the community can enforce their views and wishes on the minority, however small the minority may be. If the minority have certain legal rights, they would be entitled to assert them and will successfully assert them in spite of any number of resolutions which the majority may pass." It then goes on to say:—

As a large number of requisitionists have taken organised steps, in view of certain events that have recently happened, to induce you to convene a meeting to enforce the resolutions of the meeting of the 16th April 1905, and "to pass other proper resolutions for the protection of the community", we are asked by our Association to remind you of the aforesaid facts, and for the reasons hereinafter stated, to request you, in the best interests of the peace, harmony and welfare of our community not to take any steps or action in the shape of calling a public meeting of the Parsis for the purpose intended by the requisitionists.

In the first place, a public gathering of the community, indefinite in its composition, and possessing no constitution or law, will be readily admitted to be too heterogeneous and unorganised a body to consider and pronounce upon religious and social questions. It cannot be held to possess either capacity or authority for such a task, and fortified as you are by the legal opinion of eminent counsel, who have unanimously declared that resolutions adopted by such a meeting, by however large a majority, can have no binding effect on anybody, and no legal validity whatever, you can very safely and wisely decide to say that you would not call a meeting for a purely futile end.

POWERS FOR LIMITED PURPOSE.

The representation then goes on to question the powers of the Trustees and adds:—Our Association therefore submits that you will see your way not to convene the meeting which you are now asked to do, because you as Trustees have no special power or authority to do so, and because it is not your express duty to convene meetings of the nature set out by the requisitionists.

Thirdly, your help is specially requisitioned in the present instance to convene a general meeting for the expression of an opinion amounting to a vote of censure on Shams-ul-Ulma Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad of Poona for a certain religious ceremony performed by him at Rangoon. Neither the Anjuman at Bombay, nor you, have any concern with the affairs of the Rangoon Anjuman, of the acts of the Poona Dastur. And again, neither you nor the Anjuman have any jurisdiction or authority over them.

"HEIGHT OF PRESUMPTION."

Continuing the Representation urges that it is presumption on the part of the Requisitionists to ask the Trustees to assist them in their action against a gentleman in the position of Sirdar Kaikobad, whose religious learning and knowledge of the Zoroastrian Scriptures are well-known and have received well-merited recognition at the hands of His Majesty's Government who have been pleased to bestow on him the coveted title of Shamus-ul-Ulma on the occasion of the historic Durbar at Delhi; whose zeal and fervour for his religion have never been questioned during all his life; who by his sincerity and honesty of purpose and genuine concern for the welfare of his co-religionists has been an ideal Dastur and an exemplary Pastor of his flock; and who has won the esteem and veneration of all who have come into close contract with him. The Report of the Export Committee submitted to the Anjuman in 1905, and now in your possession, points out the of all who have come into close contact with him.

Fifthly, it says, it is puerile to allege and argue that whatever the tenets of the religion might be and whatever the conscientious opinion of Dastur Kaikobad may be in the matter, he had no authority or right to go against the weight of the "collective conscience" of the one-sided Anjuman which adopted various resolutions on the 16th April, 1905, forbidding the performance of the Navjot ceremony in certain cases, although, as a matter of fact, the disputed Navjot forms a class by itself and is not included in those resolutions.

We say that the resolutions arrived at by the Bombay Anjuman could under no circumstances be held to be morally binding or capable of exercising any influence on the conduct of a recognised Dastur like Shams-ul-Ulama Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad of Poona, or capable of being made applicable to the affairs of a far away city like Rangoon. We submit that your assistance has been very wrongly invoked on the present occasion under these circumstances.

RESOLUTION DELIBERATELY CONTRAVENED.

We have said in the last paragraph that the Navjot ceremony performed by Dastur Kaikobad at Rangoon, in the matter of which the requisitionists ask you to convene a meeting can in no way be said to be in contravention of any of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Anjuman held on the 16th April, 1905. We may be permitted to set out and explain this point in greater detail. You will remember that the *de facto* Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat got a notification published in the newspapers of Bombay over the signature of their Secretary Shams-ul-Ulama Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, bearing date the 9th day of February, 1905, to the effect that only those persons who could prove their descent from Zoroastrian parents on both sides would be entitled to the benefit of the Trusts vested in them. You will remember that by another notification dated the 3rd March, 1905, your Secretary published an explanation in the newspapers to the effect that Zoroastrian residents of Persia, coming to India, and also the children of Parsi fathers by alien mothers would be entitled to rank as beneficiaries of these Trusts, according to ancient usage and custom. Soon after publication of these notifications, on the 16th April, 1905, the Anjuman meeting on which your requisitionists rely, was held. Your records will show that on that occasion, Dr. N. H. Sukhia of Bombay, in accordance with a notice of motion which he had sent some time prior to the meeting to your Secretary, proposed and got carried a resolution to the effect that children of Parsi fathers by alien mothers, born after the date of the meeting, should no longer be considered as members of the Parsi community or admitted into the Zoroastrian religion. The Trustees under whose auspices the meeting which passed the resolution was convened, deliberately contravened the said resolution, as we have shown already in paragraph 6 herein. We wish to emphasise the fact that the only other substantive resolution which was adopted at the meeting was aimed against the admission of children born of alien parents on both sides, as proselytes into our community. You will thus see that nowhere, either in the two circulars of the Trustees of 1905, or in the resolution adopted by the Anjuman meeting of the 16th April 1905, was any reference made to the possible case of children of alien fathers born of Parsi mothers. This case seems for one reason or another to have been entirely lost sight of.

We shall state further that your Secretary was subjected to a fairly long cross-examination in the course of the Punchayat case. Your records, no doubt, contain the full shorthand notes of the proceedings of that memorable case. If you will turn over the notes of evidence recorded on the 31st March 1908, you will find various questions put to Dr. Modi by Mr. Lowndes, counsel for the plaintiffs in the case, which were all directed to point out that paragrapn 14 of the written statement did not contain an exhaustive classification of the Parsi community. We are here concerned only with that portion of the cross-examination in which reference was pointedly made to page 7 of your Trust Deed of 1884, in which there is a clear recital showing that children of Parsi prostitutes (who may be presumed to be in some cases children of alien fathers by Parsi mothers) have been considered to be entitled to claim the benefit of Zoroastrian Trust properties to a certain extent. Dr. Modi was asked to say plainly if the Trust Deed was wrong. His answers as recorded were as follows:—"It is more a question for lawyers than laymen. . . . . I am not prepared to say it is wrong. If a case arises, I will consult my solicitors."

We would add that even, if for the sake of argument, the resolutions of 16th April 1915 be taken as binding on Dastur Kaikobad, and secondly, if by parity of reasoning, the Anjuman's resolution applied equally to the case of the children of alien fathers by Parsi mothers, as in the case of the children of Parsi fathers by alien mothers, it is impossible to bring the Navjot ceremony performed by Dastur Kaikobad at Rangoon within the scope of the penal resolution adopted by the meeting of 1905, inasmuch as according to the admitted facts that have come to light, the child was born prior to the date of the said meeting, and was therefore, according to the wording of the resolution, exempted from it.

We trust we have made clear our contention that the whole requisition is misconceived, and based entirely on a misapprehension of facts, and is therefore valueless. We earnestly appeal to you, in the name of our Association, not to associate or identify yourselves in any way with this objectionable movement of the requisitonists, and to desist from calling a mass meeting of "Parsi Zoroastrians," as they propose.

COMMOTION AMONG LAHORE HINDUS

OVER IMPENDING CONVERSION OF GIRLS TO CATHOLICISM.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 7.

There has been some commotion in the Indian society here in consequence of the rumoured impending conversion to Roman Catholicism of a number of Hindu and Brahmo girls who are resident students in the Sacred Heart Convent school controlled by the Catholic nuns. It is stated that some of the girls who belong to highly respectable families have been so much influenced by the pure and devotional lives of the nuns that they have resolved to imitate their examples. The nuns deny the charge of having directly tried to turn the thoughts of the girls towards Christianity and having thereby broken their word of honour or betrayed their trust. All methods of parental persuasion, it is said, are being brought to bear upon the girls.

Writing on this subject to the "Tribune" Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhrani says that the fault lies with the parents who neglect to impress girls with highest and best religious thought of their particular religion and the consequence is that the best and noblest of Christianity, as reflected through the lives of the nuns, is bound to leave its mark on their impressionable minds.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

The shareholders of the Marwar Bank Limited, Lahore, have, in their meeting passed a resolution appointing the Punjab National Bank, Limited, as liquidators at a remuneration of one per cent. on the realization. A confirmatory meeting comes off on the 17th instant.

The annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, S. W., on 4th June. Sir Frederick Fryer, K. C. S. I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, will preside, and Lord Sydenham will be the guest of the club.

Mr. S. C. Hill, formerly officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India has written a life of "Yusuf Khan, the Rebel Commandant," who according to Sir John Malcolm, was "the bravest and ablest of all the native soldiers that ever served the English in India." Messrs. Longmans have the work in preparation.

On the occasion of the presentation of an address of welcome, in Sanskrit Slokas, to Sir Charles Bayley at Puri on Thursday last, the Jagannath Mandir Muktimandap Pandit Sabha conferred on his Honour the title of "Vidya-baridhi"—(Ocean of Learning). His Honour gave a graceful reply in Hindustani.

In the suit filed by Mr. V. Ramaswamy Iyer against the "Madras Times" for recovery of Rs. 600, being the arrears of pay and carriage allowance, Rao Bahadur S. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, gave a decree to the plaintiff for Rs. 366 and proportionate costs and dismissed the suit for the balance.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been elected a Follow of the Royal Society of Literature. She is not the first Indian to be awarded this modest honour, says "India." At least two of her countrymen—the late Mr. N. N. Ghose, of the "Indian Nation," and Mr. Abdul Ali, at one time Secretary of the Muslim Institute, Calcutta—have preceded her. But she is, of course, the first Indian woman to receive the distinction, and, moreover, one of a very small group of women Fellows of the society.

On Tuesday last a big gathering was held at Quetta by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya party of Bombay in the Arya Samaj Mandir, where about 2,000 men composed of Hindus, Mohomedans, Christians etc were assembled. The programme was commenced by the students of the institution with a prayer with music. A sermon was delivered next by Pandit Vishnu Digambar on the theory and history of Indian music and the ways of its future developments. The sermon was concluded with a "Chowpai" from the Ramayan and the proceedings then came to a close.

A feature of the recent Regatta at Calcutta was the boats made by the Boy Scouts. Some of these were such fearful and wonderful contrivances that most people were surprised they did not capsize. But even if they had come to grief it is not probable that much mischief would have been done as the crew of each boat was composed of boys specially selected for their swimming prowess. Still, to prevent any possible accident, the race for Boy Scouts was held well in shore, and the boys managed their "inventions" excellently. It is interesting to note that the craft were built from designs and specifications found in boys' papers.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the Secretary of State is about to address the Government of India on the subject of the report of the Indian Finance and Currency Commission, and pending the report of this Commission no news on the matter is available. It would appear however, from the appointment of Mr. William Robinson as Financial Assistant Secretary to the India Office, that the Secretary of State has accepted the subsidiary recommendation of the Commission that the Finance Department should be strengthened by the appointment of a second secretary to whom work of a purely technical financial character should be allotted. It would also appear that the fundamental recommendations of the Commission including the reconstitution of the Finance Committee of the India Office are undergoing further consideration.

ARRESTING A STEAMER.

HEAVY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Stephen delivered judgment in an appeal preferred by the Madras Steam Navigation Company against the Shalimar Works Limited.

The appellants were plaintiffs in an original suit which was dismissed by the First Court on the 4th June 1910.

The Shalimar Works, Limited, instituted a suit "in rem" against the vessel Clan MacKinnon for an amount alleged to be due as maritime necessaries.

On the same day the vessel was arrested and she thenceforth remained under arrest until her release on the 31st January 1912, the suit "in rem" having been dismissed two days earlier.

On the 4th June, 1912, the Madras Steam Navigation Company, Limited, instituted the present suit on the original side of the court claiming damages for wrongful arrest.

In the plaint it was alleged that the plaintiff Company were the owners of the ship and that the defendant Company had instituted the suit "in rem" falsely, maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause and the plaintiffs claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 5,85,630. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

THUNDERY WEATHER IN POONA DISTRICTS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 7.

A smart shower of rain fell in Poona this evening. The sky continues to be heavily overcast and there are indications of an early recurrence of the storm. Reports from the districts show that there have been some heavy thunderstorms recently.

GERMAN SAILORS MOBBED.

CHARGE OF "OUTRAGING MODESTY."

SCENE AT A MARRIAGE PROCESSION.

The Third Presidency Magistrate's Court was crowded yesterday when the case transferred from the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagon, in which Hermann Daniels, a German sailor, was charged with outraging the modesty of a Hindu woman named Kuverbai, again came up for hearing. Mr. B. T. Desai represented the complainant, while, Mr. P. Godhino defended the accused.

The story of the complainant, who is the wife of one Lakhamsi Nensy, a mehter in the temple of Mandvi, was that she was going to join a marriage prossession that had already started, with two other ladies, who followed a short distance, when five Europeans approached from behind one of whom seized her arm and embraced her. She felt confused and went home, and did not know what happened afterwards, nor could she recognise the man.

GRASPED BY THE ARM.

Lalji Herji, stated that he saw the complainant walking in the procession, with three Europeans behind, when one of them grasped the complainant by the arm with both hands and dragged her a short distance. The complainant cried out, a crowd collected, and the three Europeans ran away. It was not true that the European tried to embrace her. He identified the accused as the man who held Kuverbai by the arm. Bhimji Bharmal Vasanji, Koorji Khairaj, a grain dealer, and Vassanji Mulji, a dealer in fruit, gave similiar evidence.

The accused, in his statement, said that on the day in question he, with three others, was witnessing a marriage procession which was being formed. The complainant and two other ladies came along and one of them (not himself) by accident touched the accused, who, seeing them raised a cry. He denied having touched the woman in the manner alleged. They were badly assaulted by the crowd, and might have suffered severe injuries but for the assistance of the police.

Mr. Godinho yesterday, cross-examined Vasanji Mulji and P. C. No. 241 B. The latter stated that the accused was in a dazed condition when brought to the police station, and had blood stains on his face and bruises.

Mr. Godhino: Was there a band in the procession?—Yes.

Was it playing?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Why don't you ask him what tune it was playing? He will be able to tell you whether it was Yankee-Doodle or anything else. (Laughter).

Mr. Godhino: I have more respect for his intelligence.

Mr. Desai said that complaints had been filed against P. C. 241 B. in that Court for assault, and a letter had also been written to the Commissioner of Police.

Inspector Beldon was called, but his Worship remarked that he was satisfied that the accused was severly handled. It stood to reason that he should be belaboured by an excited crowd.

CASE "GROSSLY EXAGGERATED."

Mr. Godhino then addressed the Magistrate at some length. He said the case had been grossly exaggerated. In order to make the accused's case as aggravated as possible the complainant had come here and said that she was embraced, which was not borne out by the other witnesses, who belonged to her own community and gave her the lie direct. Considering the facts, that the people were of some position, that the Orient and the Occident,—to put it mildly—were concerned, it was not surprising that the accused had brought such a foul accusation, which was not supported; perhaps she had done it under the tuition of those who know more of legal affairs than she did. Perhaps she was not acting on her own responsibility. The facts, he said, were that the accused was a German and a stranger, and he (the accused) and his companions were not out for a spree,—it was well known they were a phlegmatic people,—but were out sight-seeing. They were attracted by the unusual sight of a marriage procession, accompanied by a band.

The Magistrate: But we have no evidence as to what the band was playing.

Mr. Godino: Your Worship is sometimes cruelly humourous.

Continuing, Mr. Godhino said that the accused was attracted by the band, whose music generally was a *pot pourri*, with a waltz tacked on to a polka, followed by the third figure of Lancers, but he did not suppose the accused, who was only a cook on board a ship was educated up to an appreciation of Beethevon or Mozart. In the excitement, one of them, not the accused, touched the woman, who cried out, and an excited crowd assaulted the accused and his companions. He asked his Worship to look at the matter from the point of view of the people who committed the assault. It was admitted that the accused had been severely handled, and they would argue that since a *Sahib* was assaulted and all would naturally take his part.

His Worship: That's a reflection on the judiciary.

Mr. Godhino said he offered no criticism. On the other hand he thought that the judiciary in Bombay left little to be desired. He urged his experience of clients. If his Worship took a different view, of the case, he pleaded for leniency.

Judgment will be delivered to-day.

An adjourned meeting of the Reception Committee for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress was held in the Mahaana Sabha Hall, Mount Road, Madras, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Chairman.—Sir S. Subramania Iyer, K.C.I.E., Secretaries.—Messrs. S. Srinivassa Iyengar, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Dewan Bahadur, T. Rangachari, V. Masilamani Pillai and G. A. Natesan. Treasurers:—Khan Bahadur Abdul Kudus Badsha Saheb, Mr. C. Ramanujam Chettiar and C. Gopala Menon. An Executive Committee consisting of 73 members was also formed.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THEFT BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Davar.)

JAGOOD AND TWO OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal reference made to the High Court under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. Baker, District Magistrate of Nasik, for enhancement of the sentence which had been inflicted by Sirdar G. M. Vinchirkar, First Class Magistrate of Vinchur.

The three accused in this case, who were servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company, were convicted of the offence of stealing dry cocoanuts of the value of Rs. 7-8-0 from a waggon belonging to the Railway Company, while they were on duty in the down-yard at Nandgaon. They were caught red-handed, and placed before the First Class Magistrate of Vinchur for trial.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence under section 381 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but taking into consideration the fact that this was the first offence of the acused, that they had already been detained in custody for a long time, and that they had spent much money in engaging pleaders from the very beginning of the case, sentenced them each to imprisonment till the rising of the Court, and a fine of Rs. 15, in default a further eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused appealed against the conviction and sentence to the Sessions Judge at Nasik, who confirmed the same, and in the course of his judgment remarked that the sentence was inadequate, that thefts on railways were very common, and where the theft was by servants of the Railway Company the offence was both much more serious and much less easy to detect. The punishment under section 381 extended to seven years, he invited the attention of the District Magistrate to the above remarks.

Under these circumstances the District Magistrate of Nasik made this reference to the High Court for enhancement.

Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri, who appeared for the accused contended that though thefts on the railway by servants of the Company were very serious offences, and ought to be seriously dealt with, still in this case the accused being in custody for more than a month, and the offence being trivial and being their first offence, the sentence should not be enhanced.

Their Lordships refused to enhance the sentence on the ground that the accused had been in custody for more than a month.

Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri appeared on behalf of the accused. The Government pleader represented the Crown.

RIVAL PRIESTS.

A COLD-BLOODED VILLAGE MURDER.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Davar.)

CHANNAYA BIN BASHYA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, agreeing with both assessors, found the accused guilty of murder by strangulation, and, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, sentenced him to death.

The story for the prosecution was that the deceased, Iraya, had long been the priest of the temple of Baswanna, but as he did not do the work properly the villagers brought the accused to the village and he acted as priest. In consequence of this there were disputes and on one occasion the deceased prevented a car festival from being held. On 10th December, 1913, Iraya went to the field of one Timmapa with Timmapa, and left him there to go to his own field. He was not seen again. At first it was thought that he had gone to Dharwar, as he had said that he was going there, but after some days search was made, and as he was not found information was given to the patil, and the police came to the village to investigate. The accused being suspected, was sent for and he gave the names of two other persons, who helped him to burn the dead body of the deceased. He also produced a *linga* box belonging to Iraya, pointed out the place where the body had been burnt, and showed some bones and ashes in two other places. All the accused were arrested and put before the Magistrate, who committed them to the sessions.

The defence of the accused was that he did not commit the offence. The villagers committed it and had implicated him unnecessarily. This was the result of the enmity existing between him and Iraya in connection with the right of worshipping *Shri Basaveshwar Dev* of Beligatti.

The Sessions Judge, in convicting the accused, said:—"The murder is of the kind so appallingly frequent in this district in which a quarrel leads eventually to cold-blooded murder. The accused is the chief criminal, and he should I think be punished with death."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, observed that the case was one where their Lordships might reduce the sentence of death without risking the ends of justice. The circumstances of the case were not fully disclosed to them, and the incidents which immediately preceeded the murder had remained in obscurity. Their Lordships therefore reduced the sentence to transportation for life.

Mr. Bhadkamker appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. H. Gumaste appeared for the complainant.

DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Davar.)

KARL DYAPPA BIN VELLAPPA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who found the accused guilty of abetment of murder, and under sections 302 and 109, of the Indian Penal Code sentenced him to death. The accused with four others was charged with causing the death of one Gurshiddappa by striking him with an axe and a sickle.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused and the deceased Gurshiddappa had long been at enmity owing to quarrels about lands, and in consequence of this he and others planned to kill Gurshiddappa. Accordingly, on the 29th September, they lay in wait for the deceased when he was on his way to his field and struck him with sickles so that he fell, and then they cut off his head. They then ran away. That night the accused removed the body from the village and threw it into a river. Gurshiddappa's people at first thought that he had gone to a neighbouring village, but after some days' abortive search for him, they gave information to the police, who made investigations and arrested the accused.

The defence of the accused was that he did not get the deceased murdered. He was not at enmity with the deceased.

The Sessions Judge observed: "The case is of the kind that is so very common in this district, in which a man is murdered on account of a dispute about land or some other matter. The person really responsible for the murder is Kari Dyavappa, whom I consider far more reprehensible than the others. He induced others to commit a deliberate murder, which, but for his inducements, would never have been thought of by them, and, though he did not himself take an active part in killing Gurshiddappa, his cowardice in keeping himself in the back ground is no excuse for his crime, but rather shows that he was not so much overcome by his feelings of enmity as to be willing to incur risk himself, but only sufficiently so to pay others for running a risk he dared not face. I see no reason to refrain from visiting him with the extreme penalty of the law."

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, quashed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Bhadkamker and Mr. Gumaste appeared on behalf of the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

"A BRUTAL AND PURPOSELESS MURDER."

(Before Justices Batchelor and Davar.)

SHIVAPPA SAHEBANNA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, agreeing with both the assessors, found the accused guilty of the murder of one Shivappa, by stabbing him, and sentenced him to death.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused on the night of the 1st July, 1913, in the village of Utnal stabbed Shivappa in the stomach as he lay asleep in his house, and he died next morning.

The defence of the accused was that in consequence of a paultry quarrel arising out of the accused throwing a pebble at Nandava, the wife of the deceased, in the afternoon of the day on which he was murdered, the relations conspired to put the accused's name in falsely, and evidence was led to this effect.

The Sessions Judge, in convicting the accused, said, "The murder was a particularly brutal and purposeless one, the act, to all appearances, of a hired assassin. The Court can see no reason why sentence of death should not be passed."

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, reduced the sentence to that of transportation for life.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

OWNER OF RUNAWAY HORSE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES.

An important judgment has been given by Mr. Kamp, Chief Judge in the Small Causes Court, who has held the owner of a runaway horse guilty of negligence, and awarded damages to a man who was injured by it. The parties to the case were Mr. John Godinho, Telegraph Master, who sued Mr. Pirali Murarji for damages.

Mr. Godinho was, at about 11-30 a.m., on the 25th November last, when attempting to cross Church Gate Street from Messrs. Macropolo's shop to the opposite side fronting the Eastern Bank, when a runaway horse belonging to Mr. Perali Murarji came galloping up and knocked Mr. Godinho senseless. Mr. Leonzini, of Messrs. Macropolo, came to Mr. Godhinho's help and had him conveyed to the European General Hospital, where he was examined and it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the right wrist-bone and that the lobe of his right ear was cut to a depth of an inch. He also received severe injuries to his hands and knees.

He was under medical treatment for several months, and on recovery filed a suit in the Small Causes Court claiming Rs. 2,000 as damages for the injuries and sufferings he had undergone. He alleged that the accident was the direct result of carelessness on the part of Mr. Pirali Murarji in not arranging to have his horse properly secured while it was being groomed on the morning in question.

Mr. K. K. Suntook, appeared for Mr. Godinho, while Mr. Cowasji Sethna represented Mr. Murarji.

It was elicited in evidence that the horse while being groomed by the syce took fright at the noise made by the rattling of some empty tin cases and snapping its head-collar ran along Khalifa Street and Paltan Road and attempted to enter the G. I. P. Railway yard at Victoria Terminus. This it was, prevented from doing by Sergeant Scott who tried to catch the horse. The horse then rushed into Hornby Road and finally knocked down Mr. Godinho at the Church Gate junction.

Mr. Gowasji Sethna on behalf of the defendant denied neglect and all responsibility in the matter and cited authorities in support of his contention.

Mr. Suntook on behalf of Mr. Godinho cited the English cases of Ilridge versus Goodwin, and Welsh versus Lawrence, in which the Courts had held that the party whose horse had been improperly secured and bolted knocking down passers-by on the King's highway was responsible for neglect. In a crowded city like Bombay Mr. Suntook said, it was important for the judge to decide whether the defendant was liable for damages or not.

Mr. Kemp, in the course of his judgment, held that the defendant's syce was guilty of negligence in not securing the horse properly while grooming it. The Court was of opinion that the headgear of the horse was not strong enough, otherwise it would not have snapped.

Mr. Kemp then discussed the question of law, whether it was the natural and direct consequence of not keeping the horse secured, that resulted in pedestrians in the street being knocked down, and expressed an opinion that the act of a stray horse knocking down a pedestrian in the street was a natural and direct consequent of allowing the horse to bolt, for which Mr. Kemp said the owner of the horse was liable according to law.

The Court awarded Mr. Godinho Rs. 300 for physical suffering and Rs. 100 for medicines, and the wages of a servant employed to look after the injured man during the period of his sickness. A decree for Rs. 400 and costs was passed in favour of the plaintiff and he was awarded the costs of the suit.

THE NEW POOR.

THEIR DEPRIVATIONS.

Comparative poverty is very agreeable—when you are not used to it. The situation evokes a sympathy not accorded to the *nouveaux riches*. Thoroughly to enjoy and make the best of a small income, we believe it is necessary to have had a larger one—but not to have known real wealth, says the "Spectator."

The new poor, when they deliberately lower their standard of living, find many small luxuries within their reach which those who live according to the conventions of the well-off do without, and only the really rich and the new poor enjoy.

Moralists may say what they will, in the present state of civilisation happiness does very largely depend upon having a little—a very little—money to do as we like with.

The most serious thing which the new poor must give up is the means of locomotion. We think there are few pleasures of which it is true to say that only those who have had them mind being without them. That is, as a rule, a cant phrase used to salve the conscience of the liver in luxury. But those who have been able to get easily from one place to another do feel very much being reduced to public conveyances and their own legs. The disadvantage is very great, yet a few advantages undoubtedly accrue to the deprivation. There is a pleasure to be got out of confinement to a locality. It means in one sense a greater variety of acquaintance. Complete freedom in the choice of associates has been given by the motor-car to all the rich. Like seeks like, and finds it ten or a dozen miles off. But those who must walk must make friends around them, and must perforce be interested in the doings of their locality.

TIED TO THE SPOT.

The most agreeable localities at the present day are supposed to be those described as 'central,' and those supposed to be so far away from the 'centre' as to be lonely. In neither of these can the new poor find a shelter. In central positions rents are too high, and in the wilderness there are no public conveyances. The new poor must live where they would not choose, air seemed to be killing, but which, we are told, is beginning to exist again in London, where small centres are being made, and where the boast that we know nothing of our next-door neighbours is no longer heard.

The present writer is intimately acquainted with a woman who learned to do embroidery in many colours in order that when she had no loose silver to fritter away upon pretty things she could go out and buy embroidery silks as beautiful as enamels for three-halfpence a skein.

SERVANT TROUBLE.

Above a certain class of life comfort depends very largely upon servants. This is true of those who have one servant and of those who have ten. In this matter the new poor have an advantage over those who are hereditarily accustomed to be poor. A large experience of any class of the community creates sympathy and understanding. The 'servant trouble'—which probably among servants has some other name spot. They must, that is, live in the neighbourhood's life—a life which the motor-car and the passion for the change of and must remain more or less tied to the connecting it with employers—weighs little upon the new poor, who never quite get over the surprise of their first recognition of how nearly one person can do the work of three, and whose attitude is more often one of friendly congratulation than of exaction.

We fear it is true that even the newest poverty is less pleasant for a large than for a small family. Young couples whose children are still small, pairs of ladies, and retired folk whose sons and daughters have left them are best placed for the enjoyment of fancy forms of poverty.

INCREASE OF RABIES IN CALCUTTA.

PRINCE "HITTY" OF COOCH BEHAR BITTEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

There has been an increase of rabies in Calcutta recently, last month showing thirty-four cases as against one hundred and thirty-one during the whole of 1913. The worst case took place last week when a mad dog in Elliot Street bit eleven persons.

Prince "Hitty" of Cooch Behar and two other men on B. I. mail steamer to Rangoon were recently bitten by a dog, they returned by the next boat to Calcutta and proceeded to Kasauli.

After years of inactivity, the Congress party in Calicut, has displayed some signs of returning animation, a Meeting having been held for the purpose of forming a District Congress Committee. Mr. M. C. Krishna Varma Rajah occupied the Chair, and, after some discussion, a Committee was constituted, with the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon as President and Mr. T. C. Kurup, Barrister-at-Law, as Secretary.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

TEXT OF MADRAS JUDGMENT.

LOWER COURT PROCEEDINGS MISCONCEIVED.

The Lord Chancellor in giving judgment on the Privy Council appeal, which was disposed of on May 6th, said, that it was his present view that the proceedings in the Court below had been altogether misconceived and had been brought in wrong form. They therefore ought to fail, without prejudice to any further proceedings which the father might take in proper form. Their Lordships therefore decided that the judgment could not stand. (Reuter.)

In his judgment in the Madras High Court Mr. Justice Bakewell said:—

The law upon the subject of the custody of minor children by their father has been repeatedly declared by high authorities and is perfectly clear. A father is under certain legal and moral duties to his children with respect to their maintenance, education and upbringing, and in order that he may perform these duties is entitled to their custody; and he cannot free himself from those duties or divest himself of the corresponding rights. Any delegation of guardianship by him is accordingly revocable, and an agreement to the contrary is void. A parent may be unfit to perform his duties and may thus lose his right to the custody of his child, and the Court in exercise of the prerogative of the Crown as *parens patriæ* will inquire whether a father has so conducted himself that the welfare of the child demands that he should be deprived of his rights of guardianship. In support of the propositions I may refer to a recent judgment of Wallis, J. in Pollard vs. Rouse, 33, Madras 288, also to the cases in 1891. I Queen's Bench 194; 1891, Appeal Cases 388, 24 Chancery Division 317. At the settlement of issues I enquired what charges the defendant desired to make against the plaintiff, and the 9th issue as to the fitness of the plaintiff was intentionally limited to the plaintiff's knowledge of the facts mentioned in the 6th, 7th and 8th issues. Since I have found that the alleged acts were not committed there is no allegation against the fitness of the plaintiff to be the guardian of his children. He has, in my opinion, attempted to strengthen his case with lies but that cannot be said to render him unfit. I am of opinion that the plaintiff was not aware at the date of the letter (Ex. A) that his son Krishnamurti was to be brought up to consider himself a vehicle for the manifestation of supernatural powers or person, or that his children were to be devoted to a life of poverty and celebacy, conditions naturally repugnant to an Ex-Tahsildar and the father of 10 children and that in any case he is entitled to insist that this training shall not be continued; and that he was also entitled to insist that his children should not be allowed to associate with a person of Mr. Leadbeater's opinions and now that his wishes have been disregarded he can demand that his children shall be restored to his custody. I think also that the plaintiff only consented to the removal of the children from India, and therefore from his personal supervision, on the understanding that they should not associate with the person from whom he apprehended danger. Defendant has argued that she is able to educate the plaintiff's children in a manner and to give them a social standing such as are beyond plaintiff's means and has already expended considerable sums of money upon them, but she has not provided any irrevocable endowment for the children for those purposes. It is quite clear that any expenditure which the defendant has already incurred cannot give her any right to the custody of the children. A father moreover is the best judge of the education and training which are suited to his children, and may well think that they will be happier and better trained in their natural environments than in a foreign land and in a society which may in the future make them strangers to their own kindred and to the society in which they were born.

The defendant has abandoned the first two issues, but I think it is desirable that I should express an opinion upon them in case the matter should go before another Court. With regard to jurisdiction, the plaintiff's children are subjects of the King-Emperor domiciled in British India, and are only temporarily resident in England where they were taken by the defendant for purposes of education. The defendant has also in my opinion, broken the understanding by which she was allowed to take them beyond the jurisdiction. In these circumstances I am clear that this Court has jurisdiction to pass orders as to the custody of the children and is bound to enforce such orders by all means in its power, and I have no doubt that the English Courts will assist this Court by their process. In this connection I need only refer to the cases in 4 De. G. and Mac. 326 Chancery Division 324. The second issue does not really arise, since it is provided by Sec. 3 of the Guardian and Wards Act of 1890 that the provisions of that Act shall not affect the powers of the High Court. I am of opinion for the reasons I have given that it is necessary in the interests of the children and for their future protection, that they should be declared wards of Court and I declare accordingly. I also direct the defendant to hand over the custody of the two boys Krishnamurti and Nityananda, to the plaintiff on or before the 26th May, 1913. With regard to the costs, of the case, this trial has been unduly protracted and considerable expense has been caused by the charges which were made by the plaintiff and I find not to have been proved. I therefore direct him to pay the costs of the suit and the defendant's including the costs of the several commissions and all costs expressly reserved.

(Itd.) J. H. B. 16-4-13.

THE ORDER.

The minors having been made wards of Court the parties are at liberty to apply with respect to their guardianship from time to time, though no orders were contained in my judgment. The decree in the case has not yet been drawn up and issued, and I think that I have power to supplement my judgment by giving the directions necessary for carrying my decision into effect and to embody them in the decree.

The question of the fitness of the plaintiff to be guardian of his sons was raised by one of the issues in the suit and I do not think that it is necessary now to direct an enquiry. It is true that I have found that the plaintiff has been unscrupulous in the means adopted by him to recover his children, and since the charges made by him were not established and their trial occasioned great waste of public time and useless expense and could not be well severed from the rest of the case in which he had succeeded, I directed him to pay the costs of the suit. It may well be that plaintiff had erred through his desire to recover the children but I do not think that he has been shown to be unfit to have their custody.

With regard to the jurisdiction of this Court under clause 13. of the Letters Patent, the power thereby conferred seems to be analogous to that of the High Court of England to remove actions from inferior courts by writ of *certiorari*, and I think that this court has the same power in the trial of a suit removed from the district court as in a suit instituted here.

The other questions argued by the defendant on the application were considered at the trial of the suit and do not now arise.

I declare the plaintiff to be guardian of his two minor sons J. Krishnamurti and Nityananda and direct this order to be included in the decree.

FIRST LADY J. P.

WEST HAM GUARDIANS' CHAIRMAN.

Twenty-one years ago Miss Emily Cecilia Duncan became a member of the West Ham Board of Guardians, and last year she was elected chairman of the board. While not the first lady to be elected chairman of a board, she was the first to be appointed a justice of the peace, says the "Daily Telegraph." In addition to her work as a poor-law guardian she was a member of the old School Board, and subsequently of the West Ham Education Committee, while she was also selected for a seat on the Distress Committee since its foundation. In order to mark her year of office as chairman of the board and her coming of age as member, and to show their appreciation of her work on behalf of the poor, the members of the board and the staff of the union asked her to accept a painting of herself.

Eloquent testimony to her self-denying labours in West Ham was borne by the new chairman, Mr. T. Goodman, who described her as "the little lady going about doing good;" the vice-chairman, Mr. G. W. Shreeve, and the clerk, Mr. Smith. In thanking the subscribers, Miss Duncan pointed out how, in dealing with the poor, they had advanced since she first joined the board. She had, she said, thoroughly enjoyed her year of office, thanks to the loyal support and co-operation of the board and of the staff. As long as she had health and strength she would continue to work for the union and the borough.

The portrait, which is an excellent likeness, is the Academy work of Mr. R. H. Jerrold Nathan, and is to be hung in the board-room, while an album of photographs and autographs is suggested as a further reminder to Miss Duncan of the esteem in which she is held in the borough.

A CEYLON RAILWAY INCIDENT.

"Be careful how you treat and speak to my countrymen in the future" said the Hon. Mr. Ponnombalam Ramanathan to a European named Burns who is paying a visit to Ceylon from India, and who had the honour of travelling in the same railway compartment as the Ceylonese Member on a night mail train to Colombo. An incident which serves to show how much an Englishman degrades himself and his nation by exhibiting a lack of manners, says the "Ceylonese," occured at the Maradana Railway station. When the mail train steamed in, the Hon. Mr. Ramanthan who had travelled down from Talaimannar, alighted from the compartment on to the platform. In so doing, the umbrella which Mr. Ramanathan was carrying, happened to strike Burn's foot. Always the soul of courtesy, Mr. Ramanathan turned to the European and said he was sorry. The European—who, be it remembered, is just come from India—turned round and, so we are told, insulted the Ceylonese Member by using an exclamation which one would except from a coster and not from an educated Englishman. Mr. Ramanathan naturally resented the remark and called on Burns to withdraw it. This the visitor refused to do, and the Ceylonese Member reported the matter to Mr. J. A. Salgado, the Station Superintendent. A European Police Sergeant named Carter happened to be on the platform and Mr. Salgado asked him to take action. A discussion followed between the Police Sergeant and Burns, and, probably fearful of consequences, the visitor withdrew his remark and apologised. The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan accepted the apology and left the station remarking to the visitor, "Be careful how you treat and speak to my countrymen in the future.'

At a special general meeting of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality held on Thursday, the notice given by Messrs. Gopaldas and Lekhraj, pleaders, on behalf of Mr. Mathradas, pleader and former municipal councillor, claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages from the Municipality for passing the resolution of the 23rd January last asking the Commissioner to remove him (and another municipal councillor Dr. Pritamdas Hukumatrai) for conduct that was considered by the Municipality to be disgraceful, and demanding that that resolution be expunged, was considered together with the municipal legal adviser's opinion on the subject, and it was resolved by 12 against 3 neither to pay damages nor to expunge the resolution but to defend the suit for damages if filed.

SCIENCE OF THE DAY.

THE X-RAYS HISTORY.

It is just over eighteen years since Professor Rontgen announced the discovery of the X-rays, which are alternatively called after him, though it is longer than that since they were first discovered, writes "E. S. G." in "The Pall Mall Gazette." Their discovery, unlike that of most scientific discoveries, was partly accidental, though probably the "prepared mind" of Rontgen, who was at that time experimenting with cathode rays, was not greatly surprised by it. He had been working with a Crookes tube made by himself, and when called by his wife to come to lunch he left the tube, still glowing, on a book, in which a key marked a place, and below which was a photographic plate holder.

THE SHADOW OF A KEY.

Returning from lunch, he alternated his cathode rays experiments with some outdoor photographs—using the plate-holder that has been below the book—and when these photographs were developed a shadow key appeared in one of them. He could not explain it, nor could any of his students; but by carefully going over in his mind what had happened he rightly associated the Crookes tube and the cathode rays with the first X-radiograph. But it was only after two years' further experiment, during which he discovered that the radiation had unsuspected powers of penetration and could make other substances besides glass fluoresce, that he made his announcement of the X-rays. There is perhaps hardly any intelligent person who has not since then seen X-rays in operation or X-ray photographs; and there is no physical laboratory which has not striven to elucidate their character and properties. But it is only during the last year that anything like an agreement has been reached among those who have studied them.

Their behaviour was in some ways like that of light, and their penetrative power gave to them the character of something resembling "super-light." But the waves of light can be reflected; they can be refracted or deflected from their path; and being a mixture of waves pulsing out in all directions, the mixture can be sorted by suitable light filters. None of these things could be done to Rontgen's rays. Rontgen himself surmised that they might be longitudinal vibrations. J. J. Thomson and Stokes regarded them as pulses or explosions set up in the ether by the splash or alteration in velocity of the cathode rays which were their foster-parents. Instead of being a steady succession of electro-magnetic disturbances, such as waves of light may be supposed to be, they were irregular departures. In one of his lectures J. J. Thomson spoke of them as light in its ultimate simplicity.

DIFFERENT THEORIES.

There was a school disposed to think of them as material particles, like some of the particles shot out of radium; and they do behave in some ways like particles. They can shatter and break up the neutrally charged atoms of a gas—so that the gas becomes electrically charged or ionised When they fall on metals they can excite the metals to give out radiations, as if they were smashing up the surface atoms of the metal; and in several other ways they behave like imperious electric messengers. But they cannot be deflected by the powers of magnetism—therefore they are not negative electrons—and they cannot be classed with J. J. Thomson's large positively electrified atoms. Professor W. H. Bragg suggested that they were electric doublets carrying two almost immeasurably small electric charges, one positive and one negative, which neutralised one another.

This theory proved no less vulnerable in some aspects than its predecessors. But the year before last another discovery was made about X-rays, also at Munich, and also with some unforeseen consequences, which revealed a new aspect of them; and, turning to this with rare scientific detachment of mind, Professor Bragg and his son, W. L. Bragg, have done work which has not merely brought us to the right path in discerning what the X-rays are, but is also opening up new ways of ascertaining the structure of matter.

The experiment made at Munich by Dr. Friedrich and his colleagues consisted in sending a fine pencil of X-rays through a slip of crystal on to a photographic plate. The plate showed not only a very dark spot corresponding to the direct beam, but also a series of other fainter spots surrounding it in a pattern of high symmetry. These spots are formed by beams of X-rays scattered in definite directions from the crystal, and making, in some cases, angles as large as 45deg. with the direct beam. It is as if a ray of ordinary light had encountered a diamond and had been scattered by its facets. Here, at any rate, was apparently an instance where the X-rays *could* be refracted.

WAVE REINFORCEMENTS.

Several analogies have been pressed into the service to account for this occurrence. One of them is suggested by Professor Righi. A single paling, he observes, will not produce an echo, though a palisade will. Now, consider a case where the palings are spaced. Each paling, on receiving the sound waves, becomes the plane of origin of secondary waves, and if the palings are close together the sum total of these waves forms reflected waves. If there are only very small intervals between them the reflected wave is merely a diminished version of the original wave. Now, suppose behind the first row of palings is another row, equally spaced and equally distant. These also will reflect the sound waves; but the waves will not arrive at the observer's ear at the same moment. If there are rows and rows of palings, waves will sometimes reinforce one another.

Now, what in the crystal corresponds to these rows of palings? The answer is—the rows of symmetrically disposed atoms, which act as mirrors, and reflect light that is passing into the crystal. But a ray of light cannot be reflected in a mirror smaller than itself. So that, finally, we are brought to consider the X-ray as a disturbance of the same nature as light, but differing from it in its wave lengths. The wave lengths of X-rays are many thousand of times smaller than the wave lengths of light.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

THE COMPETITION BUGBEAR.

REPORT OF CHAPMAN COMMISSION.

The Commission (of which Professor Chapman of Manchester University was the chairman) appointed to inquire into the economic conditions existing within the Union of South Africa reports as follows in regard to competition between Europeans and Indians:—

The Indian population of the Union, located for the most part in Natal, may be divided into those brought there under indenture and those who followed them on their own initiative and at their own expense. Of the latter in the main a trading class, many opened stores, at first for the supply of Indian and native requirements. Few have been drawn into industrial pursuits. It is chiefly the ex-indentured Indians who are noticeable in manufacture. The indentured Indian of the early days, when his term of service expired often took up land, and grew vegetables, mealies and tobacco. To a certain extent he reindentured or took service with Europeans, but of late years he has increasingly entered the semi-skilled and skilled trades. To-day he is to be found engaged in the building trades, printing, boot-repairing, tailoring, painting, mattress-making and other miscellaneous callings of the semi-skilled kind. Many so engaged are Natal-born Indians, and of Natal-born Indians numbers who speak English are employed as cooks, waiters, drivers, van-men, and in lawyers' offices, as junior clerks and touts. The Natal-born Indian is a problem in himself. He is often fairly educated and in many cases owes this education to the self-sacrifice of his lowly indentured parents. His education does not, however, link on to manual labour as a rule, and he looks to less strenuous and more highly-paid callings. Here he finds the way largely blocked and majority who follow field work, either as re-indentured or free Indians, or who work in the coal mines brickfields and so forth, do not receive much more than able-bodied natives. In other callings their earnings are much below those of whites.

EFFICIENCY OF INDIANS.

In the skilled trades, the efficiency of Indians is distinctly beneath that of white men, and there is doubt as to the extent to which they undertake work for white people. So far as they labour for their own people, objection to their advancement is not even plausible. That they perform tasks of a not very expert kind in painting carpentering, bricklaying and so forth, on the direct order of white consumers, is beyond dispute, but it would seem impossible to determine the extent of the work in question, and how far the skilled white man is affected by it. Much of the work is evidently that of the handy-man rather than of the expert artisan. Again, there was conflict of testimony as to the amount of skilled work performed by Indians indirectly for white consumers. Skilled Indians work for shops kept by Indians, but the degree of recourse to these shops by whites it is hopeless to attempt to measure. It was alleged, further, that work such as the making up of clothes, was put out by white shopkeepers to Indian skilled workers, but certain Indian witness examined by your Commissioners declared that the bulk at any rate of this work was done for Indian shops to the best of their knowledge. Again, the extent of the trade done among other than Indians, by Indian manufacturers employing Indians only, is unknown, but it seems likely that in cheap tinware, especially for natives, it is relatively considerable. It may be added that skilled Indians either bring their knowledge from India or pick it up through being employed for rough work where skilled whites pursue their avocations. Your Commissioners failed to discover evidence proving that white skilled labour has suffered seriously from the competition of Indians.

Your Commissioners desire to call attention to certain Municipal action with reference to Indians, including those born in Natal, the aim of which is to protect white employment. Some years ago, Indians began to show enterprise in small shopkeeping and simple manufacturing on an insignificant scale, and, recently, in consequence, new licences to trade or manufacture for sale have been generally, if not invariably refused to Asiatics in Natal, though, old licences have been renewed. In the Cape also, similar action, though possibly not such stringent action, has been taken. Your Commissioners are convinced that the drastic course adopted in Natal was harsh and imprudent. Indians have been left under the impressions that they are to be indefinitely debarred in the future from sharing in the licensed trades merely on the ground of their nationality. How much unrest and anxiety has been occasioned by the unnatural system of importing Asiatics on contract is too obvious to need more than a bare statement.

RIVALS LOSING GROUND.

Reviewing the whole situation as regards the competition of white and non-white in the skilled and semi-skilled callings, your Commissioners conclude as follows:—The competition is greatest with the Cape coloured, and next in magnitude with the Indians. None of the evidence proved that the sphere of white labour was being absolutely restricted in the Union, and the wages of the whites have not fallen. It is a plausible view that some of the so-called encroachments of the non-whites should properly be regarded as a filling of the gaps left by the attraction of the whites to superior situations, which superior situations could not have existed in the absence of competent people to fill the lower positions. Several witnesses affirmed that there was a dearth of capable white labour, and that a good man soon found a better opening for his talents. The complaints of grinding competition can be understood, since anybody who experiences competition feels, it, even if his rivals are losing ground. But here and there white labour may have been displaced, and a constant fear of displacement is prevalent, which is comprehensible, particularly as the non-white workman usually gets a lower wage. The low wage of the non-white, combined with the fact that he readily drops his supply price when the demand slacknes, is apt to cause a substitution of non-white for white labour when business is depressed. Finally, your Commissioners conclude that, in initiative, resource and powers of control, the white races unquestionally stand pre-eminent. It is important that the rising generation of the white should fit themselves to fill supervisory and highly skilled positions, so that such competition as may be felt in the future may force them upwards rather than downwards. The State and local authorities can assist movement in the right direction by providing educational facilities with reference to industrial needs. Success cannot be achieved by the white man in South Africa by keeping the coloured man down, but by raising himself up.

AYODHIA AND FYZABAD RIOT PRISONERS.

REPLY TO APPEAL FOR FURTHER CLEMENCY.

The following reply has been sent by Mr. S P. O'Donnell, Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in answer to the telegram sent in February last by Mahant Rameswar Das offering thanks to His Honour for the release of 23 persons in the Ayodhia rioting case; (2) praying for the release of the other seven persons convicted of the same offence, and (3) requesting His Honour to show the same mercy to the persons who were convicted of rioting at Fyzabad.

The reply is dated April 20th:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a telegram from you in which "the citizens of Ghazipur in public meeting assembled"—

(1) Offer thanks for the release of twenty-three of the persons convicted of rioting at Ayodhia on November 20th, 1912.

(2) pray for the release of the other seven persons who were convicted for the same offence and whose terms of imprisonment were reduced by half; and

(3) ask that the same clemency be extended to the persons who were convicted of rioting and culpable homicide at Fyzabad on November 21st, 1912.

In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor can see no reason for the exercise of further clemency in the case of the seven persons whose term of imprisonment he has already reduced. As his Honour explained in his speech at Fyzabad, their guilt seemed to him to be of a different order and clearly distinguishable from that of the remaining 23 persons who were convicted in connection with the outbreak at Ayodhia. Some of them were ring-leaders and instigators, who deliberately fomented the trouble and played on the feelings of ignorant men, whom they used as tools. Others of them took part in the disturbance with the intention of robbery for personal gain and without the excuse of religious excitements. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to pass further orders regarding, say, of the seven men referred to.

Sir James Meston has again examined the record of the criminal trials for the offences committed at Fyzabad on November 21st 1912, and finds no reason to depart from the conclusion at which he had already arrived. The convicts were found guilty of participating in the murder of a perfectly inoffensive Maulvi who happened to come in the way of a lawless crowd which had no shadow of provocation for attacking him. The crime was brutal and there were no extenuating circumstances. The sentences were far from severe; and to show further clemency would simply be to put a premium on an unhapily common form of illegal violence. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot accede to the request contained in the telegram, and I am to ask that you will inform the Hindu citizens accordingly.

THE JUR KNEW BETTE

VERDICT AGAINST OPINION OF ELEVEN DOCTORS.

There was a curious ending to an inquest at Southwark on April 15, the jury disagreeing with the opinion of eleven doctors. The deceased was George Willis, 48 a furniture remover, of Munton-road, New Kent-road, and he had stated that when moving a wardrobe the cornice had fallen on his nose.

Dr. Walter Reynell, house surgeon at Guy's Hospital, said Willis was suffering from hemorrhage under the skin: He could not imagine that the cornice of a wardrobe falling on his nose had anything to do with the disease. He did not think the accident had anything to do with the death, which was a natural one.

The jury retired, and on returning said their verdict was that the disease from which the man died was set up by the cornice falling on his nose.

The Coroner: You say death was due to accidental causes. You disagree with the doctor.

Dr. Reynell informed the Coroner that all the ten doctors he saw at the hospital were of opinion it was a natural death.

BOMBAY MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912), and in continuation of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 1796A. dated the 7th March 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the possession of the following qualifications shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, entitle a person to be registered thereunder:—

The holder of the degree of Doctor and Bachelor of Medicine, and Master and Bachelor of Surgery of the Universities of Sheffield, Bristol and Wales, the National University of Ireland and the Queen's University of Belfast.

M. SAFONOFF.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF THE GREAT MUSICIAN.

LIFE AMONG COSSACKS.

The strongly marked military appearance and demeanour of M. Safonoff, the famous Russian conductor, pianist, and composer, who is now in London, are accounted for by the circumstances in which he passed his childhood, writes the "Standard." He was born at Ishchory, a stanitza (i.e., a village of Cossacks) in the Caucasus, during the protracted warfare of the Russian against the Circassians. The father of M. Safonoff died in 1896 as a general. When his son was born, on January 25, 1852 (February 7 by our style), he was a lieutenant and the chief of a sotnia of Cossacks. The first impression of music M. Vassili Safonoff received was when, about five years of age, he was awakened one night by the band of a regiment of infantry. They were playing the regimental march, but the little boy believed it was music from Heaven so enraptured was he. The next time he remembers having been captivated in a similar way was when he heard the music of the opera "Norma" performed at a colonel's in the adjoining village by pupils of the regimental school assisted by the choir of the church.

Life was full of trouble, not alone on account of the state of war. In 1859 the country was afflicted by swarms of locusts, against which the father of Safonoff waged a regular warfare. Many people went out and drove the locusts into pits, where they were covered with earth. Vassili was among them. Suddenly the calls to arms was raised. Shamylhad surrendered to the Russians and his countrymen were rising to continue their Holy War under a new leader.

The father of Safonoff went with a large force into the mountains and quelled the rebellion within a short time. Among his trophies he brought home a donkey, an animal unknown to the Cossacks, who possessed only horses and cattle. Vassili was presented by his father with the donkey, and he treated it so carefully that it contrived to throw all who tried to ride it but him.

JOURNEY TO ST. PETERSBURG.

This life of imaginary war was put an abrupt end to when his father was called to St. Petersburg in order, as an officer of the guard, to join the personal escort of the Emperor.

The circumstances of the parents were modest. By the favour of the Emperor Alexander II. Vassili was admitted to a gymnasium in St. Petersburg, and afterwards, with distinction from the gymnasium, to the Lyceum, founded by Alexander I. in 1811, and attended among other pupils by the poet Pushkin.

In the Caucasus, owing to the rare natural musical gifts of his parents, he had learned a great many popular tunes and church hymns. While attending the gymnasium, at the age of thirteen years, the boy's musical talents began to be cultivated, his Sunday being devoted to lessons on the piano under the famous Leshchetitsky, who lived later for many years in Vienna. The equally distinguished Nikolay Zaremba instructed him in musical theory, and as a professional performer of music in November, 1878, he was admitted to the Conservatoire of St. Petersburg, which he left in May, 1879, with a gold medal for his piano-playing. His playing had been further developed by Brassin, the director, and a great pianist. From September, 1880, to 1885, Safonoff was a teacher at the Conservatoire of St. Petersburg, and from 1885 up to 1889 a professor at the Imperial Conservatoire at Moscow. During these years he travelled as a virtuoso on the piano in Russia, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. From 1889 to 1905 he was director of the Conservatoire at Moscow, and became the conductor of the Imperial Musical Society in that city. His engagement as conductor lasted until 1909, and from that year he has always spent the spring and winter seasons in—especially as the conductor of an orchestra—giving concerts in all European countries, except Spain and the Balkan States, and in America, where he has paid many visits. He made his first appearence in London on February 22, 1906, with the London Symphony Orchestra, and has since then every season conducted this orchestra and the Royal Philharmonic. He has also conducted in Newecastle-on-Tyne at the musical festival, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, and Liverpool. In all these places he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm as a conductor, as well as when he came before the public as a pianist in London, Newcastle, and St. Andrews, and partly in chamber music with his son Ivan (riolinist) and the violoncellist Ewsey Byelussoff.

"STICKLESS" CONDUCTOR.

His activity as a conductor outside his native country has been a powerful assistance for original Russian music, and admiration was increased when Europe found out that this rich production was due exclusively to cultivation on native soil under teachers such as, for instance Anthony and Nikolay Rubinstein.

As a conductor he has made a habit of never using a baton. At a rehearsal the baton was nowhere to be found, and with a genuine good sense of his own, in order not to waste time, he set about conducting with his hands. This went so well that he made up his mind in the future to do without the "stick." The whole hand will express more than a single finger, he thinks, and it is noticeable that the members of the orchestra at the back, who sometimes will be tempted to take it easy, get astonishingly attentive if they are obliged to straighten their backs to be able to see him beating time.

The master, now more than sixty-one years old, practises every day for five or six hours on the piano. He says that his heart is only eighteen years and his temperament twenty years old.

Safonoff has been decorated by the Czar with the First Class of the Order of St. Anna and the title of Excellency which goes with it. This distinction has not been attributed to any other Russian musician.

DEMOCRATISING THE ARMY.

HOW PARLIAMENT HOLDS PURSE.

SOLDIERING—AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

A very interesting article on the way the Army is run and on the recent demand for its democratisation has been written by "The Times" military correspondent.

"One of the most interesting features of the recent heated discussions in Parliament has been the demand made by various Radical and Labour members that the Army should be 'democratised.' No one, however, has precisely defined the meaning of the term or has stated clearly what is in his mind in making this proposal," he writes.

DEMOCRACY CONTROLS THE ARMY.

"Let us start with an understanding about terms. Democracy is that form of government in which the practical ordering of the State is vested in and exercised by the people at large. In that sense the Army is already democratised. The House of Commons is elected by the people, and the Army is maintained by the votes of the House of Commons. Were it not for the passing of the Army Bill annually, the Army would cease to exist; and the Empire would vanish with it, for the Army is the soldier in the Empire, and the destruction of the Army and of the Empire is a single operation. The House of Commons supports the Army by voting supplies, and can effect what changes it pleases in organisation and numbers by exercising the authority constitutionally vested in the Lower Chamber. These rights the House of Commons frequently exercises, whether for good or for evil, and the Army is consequently governed by the democracy and is democratised.

"A democracy is often more stupid and more tyrannical than an autocracy, but it is not necessarily devoid of sense. Every democracy recognises that in an armed force an exact discipline must be observed, and that those who are guilty of crimes or seditions to the prejudice of good order and military discipline must be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law allow. This condition is expressly recognised by the preamble of the Army (Annual) Act, and the rules and regulations which govern the Army are framed in accordance with the provisions of that Act, and consequently issue from the people and are democratic.

THE INCOMES OF OFFICERS.

"There is an idea that the corps of officers in our Army is wealthy. It is because the actual reverse is the case that we have to make superhuman efforts to find candidates for commissions. It has been proved by inquiry that the average private income of Sandhurst cadets, including candidates for the Indian Army, is £70 a year, and that, excluding the Indian Army, the average private income is between £100 and £150 a year, leaving out the sprinkling of rich men of whom there may be half a dozen in each batch.

"Considering that no officer can serve at home unless he has at least £150 a year of his own in the Infantry, and £300 to £400 a year in the Cavalry, it is obvious that the reason why we have such difficulty in filling the commissioned ranks is a financial reason, and that until this obstacle has been removed we cannot entertain the hope of enlarging our horizon of choice or of enabling poor men to take commissions.

SOLDIERING A LUXURY.

"Soldiering is a very expensive luxury for officers, and for their parents too. Very few officers reach the rank of major-general without the expenditure of several thousand pounds from their own or their parents' capital, and many of the best appointments in the Army place an obligation upon the holder to spend large sums upon furniture, appointments, horses, and what not.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES DOES.

"It is almost entirely a question of money. In the United States a poor man, without a cent to bless himself with, can take a commission. Why? Simply because the cost of the fine training at West Point is borne by the State, and because the early pay of regimental officers rises from dollars 1,700 for a second lieutenant to dollars 3,500 for a lieutenant-colonel, with an increase of 10 per cent. to officers serving outside the United States. The pensions given are also equal to three-quarters of full rates. In the United States the principle is accepted that the advantage of voluntary service must be paid for cheerfully, and when we adopt a similar attitude we shall achieve similar results.

REFORM A QUESTION OF MONEY.

"It will be costly, naturally. The pay of the United States regimental officers is nearly double that of ours, and though the cost of living is higher in America there is no doubt that we cannot put the pay of officers on a proper footing, and enable poor men to take commissions, unless we are prepared to put down annually from a million to a million and a half additional for the Army at home. When we do so we shall have to weigh the consequences for the Indian Budget, to consider the effect upon the Navy, and to study pensions and that terrible non-effective vote which eats up so much money already. It is, in short, a large question, and any great change will have far-reaching financial consequences.

"To suppose that a change like this will, in itself, enable us to promote a great many men from the ranks is, however, a delusion. So long as we have a voluntary Army recruited mainly from the ranks of the hungry and the unemployed so long will this Army only provide a very small fractional percentage of men suitable for a corps of officers. We must begin much farther back. We must have continuation schools, and schools for candidates for commissions from the ranks, and these reforms will take years to carry out, and many more years to produce results.

WHEN RICH AND POOR SERVE TOGETHER.

"The principle of promotion from the ranks can only be extensively applied with good results when rich and poor serve together, and when the talent and the industry of all classes of the population are at disposal in an army for our ultimate purposes," concludes "The Times" correspondent. "Give us, Mr. John Ward, the Army of France, or give us the Ulster Volunteers, and to either of these forces we can apply, extensively, profitably, and without danger, the principle of promotion by merit from the ranks. But to the Regular Army as we know it the principle can only be applied to a very limited extent, because in these days the work of an officer is arduous and scientific, and because an army recruited as ours is cannot by any possibility, even if the existing financial obstacles were removed, produce more than a very restricted number of men of the people who are qualified to master their profession and to be trusted with the lives of their comrades in war."

DEMOCRATISING THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

"The Prussian Ministry of War proposes, according to the *Abendpost*, to introduce a new grade between the non-commissioned and commissioned officers, viz., those among the former who have completed twelve years' service will be enabled to serve as deputy-commissioned officers in the offices and inland district commissions," says the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent. "Military service will thus become for them a permanent career, as is the case with the commissioned officers.

"In feudal Prussia this is a step, albeit small, in the direction of the ultimate democratisation of the officers' corps and is greeted with delight by the Liberal Press, which now wishes to know why this new rank should not be employed also at the front, as it apparently would be in time of war. The Radical papers assure the Government of their readiness to support the demand for any money necessary for the establishing of such middle-garde commissions."

DRESS AS A FINE ART.

BEAUTY AND HUMOUR OF FASHIONS.

Mr. Arthur Rackham writes to "The Times" on "Dress as a Fnie Art."

In a wise letter a correspondent pointed out that dress was a form of art. It is hardly necessary, says Mr. Rackham, to define art on this occasion or to attempt to make its immense value, indeed its necessity, in human existence. It is enough if the word art may stand for a very great deal of what is fine and joy-giving.

I am not going to claim that fashion in woman's dress is without its follies. Good art will never exist without bad. But it is to women we owe it, and not to men, that art is still a reality of everyday existence, a necessity, a desirable thing, *the* desirable thing, to be purchased joyfully at great expense of time and pains.

In every class the art of dress is of all the arts the most closely bound up with existence. Nor is this the only art that woman's nature demands. House decoration, the garden, the flowers on the table, much of music and literature—these are hers. In everything where her means and opportunities allow, woman seeks persistently for beauty. Is not that enough to justify the claim that in keeping women out of public life we are narrowing down the possibilities of human development in the most foolish and short-sighted way?

I think recent fashions extremely beautiful and interesting, and, if occasionally humorous, all the better. They have even been called indecent. Now, if ever, "honi soit qui mal y pense."

Dress does not exist for the sake of decency. In climates where utility makes no claim a string of beads is superfluous save for adornment.

LORD SUFFIELD.

PICTURESQUE CAREER OF FAMOUS COURTIER.

The death was announced on Thursday the 9th April of Lord Suffield, for the past 50 years a very intimate friend of the Royal Family and a courtier, soldier, and sportsman of the most picturesque type, says the "Standard." Lord Suffield, who had suffered from bronchitis for the past week or so, died at his London residence, 129, St. George's-road, S.W.

Born in 1830, Mr. Charles Harbord, as he was then, became the fifth Baron Suffield in 1853. His long conpection with the English Court began when he was a boy, owing to the fact that his half-sister Georgina was lady of the bedchamber to Queen Victoria and wife of Mr. George Anson, the private secretary to the Prince Consort. Young Harbord was never sent to school, owing to his supposed indifferent health, but he was brought up with his five younger brothers and his sister Emily, and, it will be noted, lived to the good old age of 84 years. At 17 he was an officer in the 7th Hussars, but he left the Army on succeeding his half-brother in the title.

"We were a pretty reckless lot of young devils," he wrote in his memoirs, published last January, "and I have nodoubt that we kept the countryside alive." That was in Ireland, and, although these were critical times, he managed to do a good deal of hunting with the best-known packs. He was, indeed, a great huntsman both at Gunton and Dereham, in Norfolk, and in Ireland. Whyte-Melville's famous hunting rhyme about "A runu 'un to follow, a bad 'un to beat," has been stated by Lord Charles Beresford to refer to Lord Suffield. At any rate he had a great reputation as a rider, and at Punchestown on one occasion he rode in every race in the programme—seven steeplechases. One story he tells of his escapades in Ireland was of a midnight ride in company with other officers, all bare-backed and in nightshirts. Lord Suffield was celebrated also as a first-rate shot, an expert four-in-hand driver, and an amateur yachtsman.

Appointed lord in waiting to Queen Victoria in 1868 Lord Suffield came much into contact with King Edward, then Prince of Wales, and he became lord of the bedchamber to the Prince in 1872. Of this period of 40 years' close association with the late King Lord Sulfield tells many interesting stories in his recent book. Speaking of the King's kindness of heart, he declared that during his long association with him he had never known him to say a harsh word to any one. Once at a shooting party at Sandringham, when one of the King's guests by mistake shot a hen pheasant though the guns were confirming their attentions to the cockbirds, King Edward merely smiled, and said: "Ah, So-and-so, what a man you are for the ladies!"

The accession of the Prince of Wales to the Throne only strengthened his friendship for Lord Suffield, who always regretted that owing to his wife's illness he was not able to be with King Edward during the last months of his life. He was with him, however, at the end "Directly after he had passed away," wrote Lord Suffield, "the nurse left me alone in the room with him, so that I was able to say my last farewell alone. Then I just went away, for after he had gone I wanted to have nothing more to do with the Court, unless it was to do something for Queen Alexandra."

Lord Suffield was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was greatly attached, died a short time after the death of King Edward. She was Miss Cecilia Baring, daughter of Mr. Henry Baring, M.P., by whom there were two sons and seven daughters. In July, 1911, Lord Suffield, at the age of 81, married an old friend, Mrs. Rich, the widow of Colonel C. C. Rich, R.H.A. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Harbord, C.B., C.V.O., formerly of the Scots Guards.

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THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

LA SCALA TO-NIGHT.

The programme advertised for La Scala to-night proves that the management of this popular "house" are determined to give the public what it wants in the way of entertainment. In a review of the performance last Friday in these columns it was hinted that more variety was required, and acting upon the hint the management have put up a bill for to-night which is very reminiscent of a Home music hall programme. It comprises eight "turns," and between them these "turns" will provide all the variety one could wish for.

CHARACTER COMEDIANS.

Topping the bill are Bert Swan and Marie Vesta, the original "Bill Smith" and "Liza" who will give a refined comedy sketch entitled "9 a.m.," or the man who forgot. Swan and Vesta are character comedians of the first grade, and they give a sketch full of typical Cockney humour. The present writer saw them at the Tivoli in London last year, where they delighted a very large audience, almost every one of whom, through regular atendance at music halls, might be said to be a critic. It may be thought that Coster wit will not appeal to mixed audiences such as we get in the places of amusement in Bombay, but it will be a matter of surprise to one who has seen them if Swan and Vesta do not make a big hit.

THE MINIATURE VESTA TILLEY.

Then there is Miss Nesta Verney, who has earned for herself a reputation as the miniature Vesta Tilley. As will be seen from the photographs appearing on this page Miss Verney "makes up" very like the evergreen Vesta Tilley, and we are told that she gives a very clever turn indeed. Miss Olive West is a clever comedienne and dancer; Miss Marie Robins sings chorus songs; the Sisters Hamilton sing boy and girl duets; the Perry Brothers are cross-talk comedians; and there are two other comedians on the bill, George Cave and Bernard Vaughan.

MANAGERIAL ENTERPRISE.

In order to get together this very full and varied programme the management have gone to any amount of trouble and expense. The telegraph wires have been humming all the week with messages ordering the artistes to get on to Bombay in time to open on Friday, and some of the artistes, who were to have begun their Indian tour in other centres have been diverted, and sent on first to this city. The result is a collection of comedians, comediennes, singers and dancers, such as have rarely appeared on one stage on one evening in India, and it is to be hoped the public will show their appreciation of the management's enterprise by rolling up in large numbers both to-night and during the week.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S "LATEST."

In the course of a long career Mr. George Bernard Shaw has done many things which have startled the public, but it is safe to say he has done nothing more audacious than "Pygmalion," the play which, because of one little incident and one short sentence of three words, has set all London talking. "Pygmalion" tells the story of a professor of phonetics who makes a bet that he can take a coster girl and in six months make her speak and comport herself so perfectly that she can mix with Duchesses and other Society people as one of themselves. He succeeds in doing this, but during the six months there are many embarrassing contretemps.

THE UNIVERSAL ADJECTIVE.

In one of these, Mr. Shaw introduces "for the first time on any stage", to quote the theatrical advertisements, the universal adjective. When the education of the coster girl has proceeded for two or three months she is taken out to a suburban party, and as she is preparing to go home the son of the house, who has been quite struck with her, asks her if she is going to walk across the park. "What," says she, "me walk! Not b—y likely." One can well understand the gasp of amazement, followed by the yell of laughter which went up from an astonished first night audience when they realised what it really was that had been said. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has made another great success in the part of Eliza Doolittle, the coster girl. "Pygmalion" is being played at His Majesty's Theatre, and Sir Herbert Tree plays the part of the professor.

DARING CINEMA ARTISTES.

The daring things that cinema actors and actresses have to do in pursuance of their vocation are well-illustrated in a picture that has drawn good crowds to the America-India Cinema this week. In the picture "The Diver" a lady artiste dives into and swims across the Niagara to save a drowning child. Cinema actors and actresses need to be not only clever exponents of the histrionic art, but also athletes of the highest courage. The picture at the America-India is one that everyone ought to see.

THE DOMES OF PERSIA.

Mr. K. A. C. Creswell read a paper on "The History and Evolution of the Dome in Persia" at the Royal Asiatic Society recently. Persia, he said, had played a very important part in the evolution of this form of roofing, since the Persians were the first people to devise a satisfactory "pendentive," whereby a really large dome could be set over a square chamber—a problem the Romans failed to solve. Starting with the pre-Mahomedan period, he described the domes of the palaces of Firuzabad and Sarvistan, the former of which he placed before A.D. 230. He thus reversed the usual order of these two palaces, on account of the simple planning of the former, at the same time pointing out that all the structural affinities of Sarvistan were with seventh and eighth century buildings in Mesopotamia. Coming to the period from the rise of Islam to A.D. 1400, he cited the dome of the mausoleum at Sultanieh as the finest example, as it is eighty-four feet in diameter and of very scientific shape. After Timur's return from seige and the sack of Damascus a new type appeared, built with an inner and outer shell like the dome of St. Paul's. This, the lecturer suggested, was copied from the wooden dome of the Great Mosque at Damascus, which, in the fourteenth century, had a dome of this type. He also suggested that it came to be adopted for the sake of its external effect. This dome spread over Persia, and appeared in India in the sixteenth century. In Persia it was either covered with faience, or, in the case of sacred shrines, with gilded tiles, which, in the clear Persian atmosphere, can sometimes be seen flashing thirty miles away. After 1700 its external outline became fuller culminating in the bulbous domes built during the last century.

LILY BRAYTON

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Who is now playing in London in the revival of "Kismet."

MRS. "PAT."

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Mrs. Patrick Campell who was recently married to Mr. George Cornwallis West, and is now playing in "Pygmalion," the play about which all London is talking.

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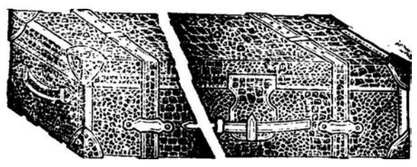

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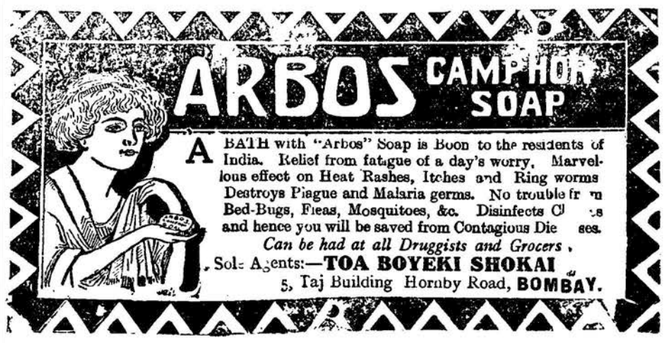
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which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions at Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Gravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 8
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia, Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" White do. do.	3 0
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Domestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Achaia, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Domestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Achaia, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	8 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	8 8
" 1895 (two crown)	6 0
" 1890 (Princess)	5 0
" 1887 (Royal)	6 0

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